THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

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Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

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March 26,'77—y

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April 18, 1879-tf

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jan. 11, 1878

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Jan. 10, '79-tf

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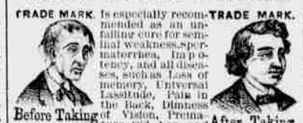

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C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.
April 18, 1879-tf

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Private Sale!

The following valuable property, the Estate of the late John Swisher, deceased, will be offered at private sale up to
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The property is situate in the village of Jersey town, Columbia county Pa., and contains about
FIFTY ACRES
of excellent farming land upon which are TWO HOUSES, BARN, and other out buildings, and is one of the finest localities in the county. There are
TWO GOOD ORCHARDS
on the premises.
For information concerning the property apply to C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, or T. J. Swisher, of Jerseytown.
May 25,-tf

Poetical.

CREEPING UP THE STAIRS.

In the softly-falling twilight
Of a weary, weary day,
With a quiet step I entered
Where the children were at play.
I was brooding o'er some trouble,
That had met me unawares,
When a little voice came ringing,
"Me is creepin, up the stairs."

Ah! it touched the tenderest heart-string
With a breath and force divine,
And such melodies awakened
As words can ne'er define;
And I turned to see our darling,
All forgetful of my cares,
When I saw the little creature
Slowly creeping up the stairs.

Step by step she bravely clambered
On her little hands and knees,
Keeping up a constant chattering
Like a magpie in the trees,
Till at last she reached the topmost,
When o'er all her world's affairs
She, delighted, stood a victor,
After creeping up the stairs.

Fainting heart, behold an image
Of man's brief and struggling life,
Whose best prizes must be captured
With noble, earnest strife;
Onward, upward reaching ever,
Bending to the weight of cares,
Hoping, fearing, still expecting,
We go creeping up the stairs.

On their steps may be no carpet,
By their side may be no rail,
Hands and knees may often pain us
And the heart may almost fail;
Still above there is the glory
Which no sinfulness impairs,
With its rest and joy forever,
After creeping up the stairs.

THE LITTLE GRAVE ON THE HILL.

There's a spot on the hillside far away,
Where, in summer, the grass grows green;
Where, beneath a rustling elm tree's shade,
A moss-covered stone is seen.
'Tis a quiet and unfrequented spot,
A solitude lone and wild;
Yet—somebody's hopes are buried there—
'Tis the grave of a little child.

In winter, alas! that mossy stone
Is lid 'neath a shroud of snow;
But around it, in spring time, fresh and sweet,
The daisies and violets grow;
And o'er it the summer breezes blow,
With a fragrance soft and mild.
And the autumn's dead leaves thickly strew
That grave of a little child.

And every year there's a redbreast comes,
When the month of May is nigh,
And builds her nest in this quiet spot,
'Mid the elm tree 's branches high:
While her melody sweet, by the rose, she trills,
As if by the scene beguiled,
Perhaps—who knows?—'tis an angel comes
To the grave of that little child.

Yes, somebody's hope lies buried there,
Some parent is weeping in vain,
For though years may come and years may go,
'Twill never come back again.
Yet blessed are those who die in youth,
The pure and the undefiled:
Some road to heaven, perchance, runs through
That grave of a little child.

Miscellaneous.

PLEASANT PICTURES.

THE HUNCHBACK'S WILL.

An old man lay dying in a room in Bordeaux. She surroundings of the small apartment would lead one to suppose that its dying occupant was one of the poorest of the poor classes; the furniture was mean in the extreme. A course and untidy bed, on which he lay in his last gasps, a few chairs, a table and an old desk was all the furniture the room contained, all of the cheapest kind and even the old house had an intensely uninviting appearance both outside and in.

The only pleasing feature of the wretched abode was a very pretty young girl of about twenty, who sat beside the bed, with her hand clasped in that of the dying man. She looked at the pinched features of the man with a pitying gaze, and the traces of recent tears were still visible on her pale cheeks.

It was her uncle that lay there, the only relative she owned, save a brother who had left them about four years before, and of whom she had heard nothing since, for he never wrote, and she had long mourned him as dead.

She had placed all her remaining affections on this, her only relative, and deep was her grief at the prospect of losing him and being left alone to battle with an uncharitable, selfish world.

The dying man had lain with closed eyes for sometime, and she supposed he was sleeping. But presently he opened his eyes and fixed them on hers. Then his lips moved and he spoke.

'Adele.'

'What do you wish uncle,' said she, in a gentle voice.

'Nothing,' replied he, relapsing into silence again, but keeping his eyes still fixed upon her face as though he would read her very thoughts.

'Adele, my child,' spoke he again. 'I shall soon be no more. You know I have summoned my notary hither. Do you know for what purpose?

The young girl had begun to weep when he spoke of leaving her; she gazed at him with tearful eyes and answered:

'No uncle, I do not know why you sent for M. Rabois, but it may be to attend to the closing of your affairs in a proper manner.'

'Just so, to draw up my will,' was the rejoiner, 'and as you are somewhat interested in the matter I shall have to make to you some explanations in regard to it. You have always considered me a poor man, have you not, Adele?'

'Yes, Uncle Jerome; but to me you have ever been as dear as though you possessed thousands!'

A triumphant smile lit up his cadaverous countenance; then after another pause he said:

'Then you love your poor old uncle?'

A fresh flow of tears and a sobbing response rewarded him.

'And you would not refuse my dying request, Adele?' continued he, eagerly.

'No, uncle,' was her reply. 'Any reasonable request of yours would under any circumstances be held sacred by me.'

At the word 'reasonable' he winced a little, but resumed the conversation.

'The notary will probably be here soon, therefore, I must be brief,' said he. Then pausing again for a moment, he resumed: 'Adele, I am not the poor wretch you think, although I have lived in so wretched a place and fared so miserably. I have avoided all companionship owing to my deformity. I am sensitive, my child, and could not endure, with equanimity, the glances of pity or abhorrence folks usually favored me with; I became a recluse, and in my dreary loneliness the germs of parsimony matured within my bosom. I became a miser. Years passed and I saved every sou that was not required for my sustenance. I became wealthy by degrees, and now, after forty years of privation, I am a rich man—rich beyond your wildest imagination!'

The young girl gazed at him in terror; she believed him to be mad. Casting her eyes about the room and seeing the wretchedness of its appointments, then remembering their manner of living, the frugal meals, insufficient shelter and raiment, she could not consistently reconcile it with the riches he raved about.

There was but this conclusion she could arrive at: Her dying uncle was mad!

'Oh! uncle,' cried she, as she buried her weeping face in the bedclothes, 'do not speak thus, you pain me. Compose yourself and endeavor to direct your thoughts to heaven.'

A sickly smile rested for a brief moment on his lips then he said:

'You think I am raving, my poor, innocent child. I speak only the truth, as you will find when the notary arrives. But time flies, and I have not yet done. In the will I shall make I leave all to my niece Adele Desmoine, on one condition.'

Here he regarded her fixedly.

'Speak,' said she, an undefined fear taking possession of her.

'You must marry a man deformed like myself!' said he in a cold, hard tone.

The girl shuddered involuntarily, and well she might—her uncle was a hideous hunchback!

A painful pause followed. The miser had noticed her gesture of abhorrence and he became if possible more firm in his resolution.

'You hear me, child?' asked, he.

'Yes, uncle,' was the faint response.

'You love me?' queried he.

'You know I do,' replied she, lifting her tearful face to his. 'You never doubted it, did you?'

'No,' replied he, absently. 'You gave me every proof of your affection when you deemed me poor, so do not deny me now. I ask this for your own benefit. If you married a young spendthrift he would soon waste the wealth I so carefully hoarded, and when that was gone he would probably desert you. But one who lacked the personal charms of manhood like myself would have no inducement held out to him to enter a career of frivolity and dissipation; but would cherish you and your inheritance.'

'Am I at liberty to choose for myself, or have you already selected a husband?' asked Adele as a ray of hope dawned in the horizon of her future.

'I shall leave you free to choose for yourself,' replied he; 'but remember he must be deformed as I am and of respectable connections; otherwise, I shall not dictate to you, but leave you free to your choice in every other respect.'

'I promise,' said she quietly.

'Tis well,' was his rejoiner. 'Now I shall leave this world in peace and leave you my wealth and my blessing.'

The notary arrived, the will was drawn up and witnessed by a neighbor and a clerk who had accompanied the notary. Rabois was appointed her guardian until she became of age and married. She had the choice left her to marry before her majority were she so inclined, for she was then of a suitable age. But Rabois was enjoined to see that she married only a hunchback, and one of respectable parentage.

The document was signed by the witnesses, the clerk being the last to affix his signature. As he took up the pen he glanced furtively at Adele; their eyes met, she blushed and averted her gaze. He placed his signature beneath that of the other witnesses and took a seat away from the table.

Rabois folded the parchment, placed it in an inner pocket, then advancing to the bedside, asked:

'Can I do anything else for you Jerome?'

'No, Jean,' was the reply; 'but when I am at rest you will see to everything as I have instructed you.'

'You may depend on me,' was the rejoinder.

When the dying man was alone with the girl he bade her call the woman whom he had hired as housekeeper since his illness.

The woman, a pleasant-faced one, took her seat beside Adele, near the bed, and the dying man closed his eyes as if weary.

He slept an hour or more, when suddenly the young girl felt his clasp tighten over her hand.

Quickly looking at his face she saw that a great change had taken place.

The miser was dying. He stared at her for a moment, then in a loud whisper said.

'Remember your promise!'

The next moment his hand dropped from the clasp of his niece, and he was dead.

The grief of Adele was sincere, and Madame Poyntin, the housekeeper, pressed her to her motherly bosom, and soothed her as a mother might a grieved child.

After she was more composed, she wrote a note to the notary and posted it, then awaited his arrival.

Rabois arrived and tendered his sympathies to the now friendless girl, and informed her that she was to take up her residence with him immediately after the funeral rites were over.

He then set about making all the necessary arrangements for the last sad offices for his late friend.

He bade Madame Poyntin prepare the body for the shroud, saying his clerk would soon be there with the undertaker, who, in fact, arrived soon after.

Then with the assistance of the clerk he sealed all the effects of the dead man, after which he sat down and copied some notes from a book he took from his pocket.

This done, he bade Adele good day, saying he would return in the course of the day and perform such offices as she might require.

* * * * *

The funeral obsequies were over, and Adele was one of M. Rabois' household which consisted of the notary, one daughter twelve years of age, his wife and nephew, the latter being the clerk we have mentioned.

Henri Durand was a fine-looking young man of about twenty-three; tall, dark complexioned and of a quiet disposition.

He had met our heroine occasionally at her uncle's house, had some conversation with her, and was deeply impressed.

She was favorably impressed with the young man from the first, and admired him, hence the reader may judge what her feelings must have been when the conditions of the will became known to her.

When the inseparable barrier arose between them she first acknowledged to herself that Henri Durand was very dear to her!

What were the young clerk's thoughts when he saw how matters had gone?

At first he became indignant, after which he gave way to despair.

Then he resolved to persuade Adele to renounce her miserly uncle's wealth, and wed the one of her choice, although his whole possessions amounted to but a paltry thousand or two of francs.

After he had disposed of this (mentally only) there came wiser thoughts; he had not ascertained whether the young girl thought sufficiently well of him, did he ask her, to have him! He smiled as it occurred to him that like Glo'ster, he 'shared his spoils before the field was won!'

But he would soon arrange that. He believed that he was not distasteful to her, and he knew that he adored her.

But dispair came into his heart tenfold, when he learned that the hunchback had left property and gold to the amount of fifty thousand francs, besides bank shares to a like amount.

'She will never sacrifice such a fortune for a notary's clerk, thought he, and he became in consequence quite melancholy.

Although she was now an inmate of the same house, and they had frequent social intercourse, they seemed, as if by mutual consent, to keep aloof from each other as much as possible without committing a breach of politeness.

In a word, they were both unhappy, and both for precisely the same reason.

Rabois was a shrewd man, and possessed keen perception. He divined how matters stood between the young people, and pitied both, for he could, as yet, see no possible remedy in their peculiar case. The girl would lose a fine fortune unless she obeyed her uncle's behests and married a hunchback.

Whether she would defy her dead uncle and marry to suit herself he could not say, but he meant to advise her. He would clearly present to her the advantages of the case. So, with this praiseworthy intention uppermost in his mind, he summoned the young girl to his library one day to discuss the matter in all its details.

When she was seated he at once entered upon the subject, and said:

'Mademoiselle Desmoine, I have sent for you in order to have some conversation with you in reference to your inheritance.'

'I beg your pardon, Moisieur Rabois,' replied she, smiling faintly 'but I was not aware that I possessed such a thing.'

'Well, 'tis all the same,' returned he, also smiling, and pleased to see that she regarded it in that light. 'It is yours or it is not, just as you choose to decide. However, we will let that pass, and at once plunge into the business. You perfectly understand the conditions of your late uncle's will?'

'Perfectly.'

'And the alternative if you refuse to abide by them?'

'I do.'

'Very well,' continued the notary, 'I shall not ask you whether you have already made a choice calculated to set your relative's wishes at defiance, but ask, have you yet decided how you will act in the matter?'

'I shall endeavor to obey my uncle's behests—in fact, I promised as much to him on his death-bed. And, though I shall always maintain that he took unfair advantage of me by appealing to my affection for him, I shall obey him, though it be under protest.'

'Very properly spoken,' rejoined Rabois, then mentally: 'Poor Henri'

'You know, of course,' resumed he, 'that in the event of your refusing to obey the conditions there is a certain sum to your credit in my hand, which I shall place at your disposal when you become of age.'

'I do,' was the quiet reply.

'This sum I have placed out at interest in your name, and should you decide adversely by the time your probation expires, this money will at least keep you above want.'

The lady bowed, and the notary continued:

'The most objectionable feature of this will is, that in case of your renouncing this fair inheritance, it will go towards founding a home for hunchbacks.'

'But my uncle's wishes must be obeyed at all hazards,' remarked Adele, fixing her eyes on those of her guardian.

'We must endeavor to do so,' was the rather equivocal response.

The lady started perceptibly. Did the words of the notary strike a chord in her own breasts.

They sat gazing at each other for a moment, when the lady averted her eyes and colored deeply.

A peculiar smile fitted across his solemn features, but it vanished in an instant.

'Henri's case may not be so hopeless, after all,' was his mental observation.

'Mademoiselle, you have my sympathy in this awkward and trying dilemma,' said he; 'but if I can be of any service to you in the matter, command me at any time. I shall endeavor to be worthy of the trust the deceased has honored me with, and believe me when I say that to the fullest extent of my power will I assist you, no matter what your decision may be.'

The lady thanked him warmly and the interview ended.

A month or two had passed, and one day Adele received a letter from her brother. He was about returning to France. He had been in Australia and had accumulated quite a snug little fortune. He enjoined her not to tell any one of his fortune; he wished to see how his acquaintances would receive him as a poor sailor. In her implicit trust in her guardian she made him acquainted with the substance of this letter.

'Good,' cried the worthy notary, gleefully rubbing his hands: 'Robert can possibly help us in our difficulty,'

'Difficulty?' said Adele, in surprise. 'What difficulty?'

The seriousness of his ward disconcerted him for a moment, and he was at a loss to answer her, but he laughed cunningly and replied;

'Oh! the selection of your future spouse.'

'Perhaps he may be of use,' observed she absently, as she refolded the letter and left her guardian's presence, with strange thoughts roaming in her bosom.

The fact is, both guardian and ward were united in one purpose, of which neither was quite sure of the other. Rabois meant to carry out the testator's intentions to the letter, as they were expressed in his will. Yet he was taxing his ingenuity how to have the inheritance accrue to his ward and she yet have her own free choice in the matter of selecting a husband.

He admitted to himself that he could at present see no way out of the labyrinth, yet he cudgeled his brain continually to find a means of doing so.

'If her brother has ordinary brains he may be able to aid us,' said he musingly.

Here he dropped into a deep reverie, which lasted for upwards of an hour. Suddenly he jumped up and rubbed his hands violently, saying:

'That's it; the plan is a safe and a sure one if we can only find our man.'

A week later Robert Desmoine arrived, and the brother and sister met in a warm embrace.

The returned Australian was a stalwart, sun-browned young man, of about twenty-five, with a good face and figure, and was the soul of good nature and jollity.

He was dressed in the habiliments of a common sailor, and was generally supposed, by those who saw him, to be such.

Rabois and he became quite friendly after a day or two. The former appeared to study the young man very closely, and after a week had passed they had secretly discussed the affairs of Adelo. After a lengthy debate on the subject, young Desmoine remarked:

'M. Rabois, my advice to Adele is just this: Let the miser's money go to the dogs and marry whom you choose.'

'Very good, M. Desmoine,' rejoined the notary, with a cunning smile. 'But I have a far better plan than that.'

'What is it?' asked Robert.

'I advise your sister to marry the man of her choice, and at the same time secure her uncle's inheritance!'

'But how can that be arranged?' cried the young man; in surprise. 'The conditions of the will are too well known to the authorities to cherish the least hope that they will permit any chicanery in the matter.'

'Ah! well, the court is wise and just, doubtless; but we shall prove ourselves equally so,' remarked Rabois, and then he informed Robert of his scheme.

'Accomplish this without subjecting us to scandal and a lawsuit, perhaps a prison, and I shall always pronounce you the smartest notary in France,' exclaimed Robert enthusiastically, as he grasped the notary's hand.

'Keep your purpose a profound secret,' observed Rabois, 'and in a day or two I shall have our plans completed.' Then the conspirators separated, each confident in the success of the plan.

After parting with Robert the notary had an interview with Henri, the clerk. That lasted but a half hour; after which he was closeted with his ward, which interview terminated only after an hour had elapsed.

He left Henri with a brightness on that young man's countenance he had not worn for many a day; and a pleasant smile rested on the usually pale face of Adele after her interview with her guardian.

Robert left the next day, saying he had business to attend to. He had been gone about a week or ten days, when a stranger called at the notary's one evening; he wished to see M. Rabois on particular business. He was admitted, and conducted to the private office.

The man wore a cloak, which he removed before he seated himself. M. Rabois started slightly as the stranger bowed politely. He was hunchback!

His features were homely but intelligent and both voice and manner indicated the gentleman.

'What is the nature of your business with me?' inquired the notary

'Without beating about the bush,' replied, the hunchback, 'I will at once state my errand. I have heard all about Jerome Desmoine's will, and have come to be presented to the heiress, Mademoiselle Desmoine. My name is Pierre Lecroix, my abiding place Lyons, where my only remaining parent, Jacques Lecroix, resides. You can go there and learn all about him and myself. You comprehend?'

'I do, monsieur,' replied Rabois, gravely.

Will you do me the honor to dine with me to-morrow? I will then present the young lady to you.'

'At what hour?' asked M. Lecroix.

'At three.'

I shall be punctual. *Au revoir*,'

The next minute he was gone.

When the notary was alone he rang for Henri. 'Tell Adele I would like to see her for a moment,' said he, when the clerk appeared.

Adele appeared directly and, they were left alone.

What transpired at that interview does not matter to the reader at present. But Adele left the office half an hour later, pale and agitated.

Next day M. Croix appeared punctual at the appointed hour. Robert had also returned and was introduced to the hunchback.

They sat down to dinner, and the latter proved himself a very entertaining gentleman. He had been introduced to the lady before he sat down; hence he frequently addressed himself to her.

In the evening he proved himself the same affable gentleman. He had traveled considerably, and related quite a number of entertaining incidents, and Adele felt quite at ease in his presence. After this he came more frequently, and soon he and the young heiress were on very friendly terms.

In the meantime Rabois repaired to Lyons and was satisfactorily assured of the respectability of M. Lecroix's connections.

In due time the young man proposed and was accepted, and shortly after they were publicly married.

'Oh! what inconsistency!' some of our readers may cry, while others will call her a mercenary creature. Perhaps so.

The marriage being proven to be in accordance with the conditions of the Hunchback's Will, all the property of the late Jerome Desmoine was placed in her hands. The bridal party left Bordeax on their bridal tour (?)

Two days later we find them in Liverpool and M. Rabois, Henri Durand and Robert Desmoine were of the party.

A week later there was a divorce case decided in the British courts, and Pierre Lecroix and his wife were separated forever!

On the following day there was another wedding, and Henri Durand led his blushing bride to the altar. Need we tell the reader who that bride was?

Thus did stratagem, aided by all powerful gold, accomplish what at one time seemed utterly futile to those mostly interested, and Adele Desmoine wedded the man of her choice in spite of the Hunchback's will.

All this was a plot planned and perfected by Rabois, Desmoine, Adele and Henri. Lecroix was the only one who was not entirely in their confidence. Desmoine met him (at the time he pleaded business when he left Bordeaux), and placed the whole matter before him, and then stipulated with him for a handsome sum to marry the heiress and be divorced from her within a week. This was agreed to, with what results the reader knows. Lecroix went to India and was never seen again by the "bride of a week."

Causes of Sudden Death.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of the sudden deaths, an experiment was tried and reported to a scientific congress at Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough post-mortem examination; in these cases, only two were found who died from disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died of apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs; that is, the lungs were so full of blood that they could not work, not being enough for a sufficient amount of air to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are: Cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labor or a rapid walk, going too suddenly from a close room into the air, especially after speaking, too hasty walking or running to catch a train, etc. These causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives, which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of the heart complaint. That disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death, if they knew it lay in their power.

It Is Queer.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in alluding to the Geary monument business, pertinently remarks: Pennsylvania has never been distinguished by the pre-eminent excellence of her Governors. She has had some good ones and some that were very indifferent. Of them all, the late Gov. Geary was not the most distinguished nor the most deserving. He was a weak man and not much of an official. Why he should have been singled out of the whole line by the Legislature, and $5,000 voted by it to erect a monument for him, it is difficult to guess, unless it is to be assumed that his fame was not likely to be perpetuated by any other means. Nobody took much interest in the proposed monument except the bidders for the work though his widow, who has a second husband now, traveled to Harrisburg to select the design, and the people of the State will not complain that the commission acceded to her taste and wishes in the choice of a model.—*Clearfield Republican*.

American Forests.

The following are extracts from a paper on this subject in *Harper's Monthly* for August, 1879, by Geo. May Powell, chairman of the American Institute Forest Committee:

"Of a desolation recorded far back of even the days of Grecian' glory: 'A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes on thick trees.' In the days when American forests were practically limitless, our fathers were far too famous for lifting up axes on the trees. Trusting to what seemed employment, skilled laborers have made their homes where the streams appeared permanent. Then as the summers came and went, the river grew more and more feeble till the spindles were silent. Then the flood turns that stream to a demon of destruction. The cause of all this was that the sources of the river's life have been injured or destroyed by men who lifted up axes on the thick trees far up the mountain where the mill streams have their birth.

"Next to production in importance, is the question of transportation as involved in navigation. Less than a quarter of the traction is needed to move it by rail.

'Many of the streams constituting Britain's inland navigation are so small as to be spoken of as 'brooks' in the Parliamentary acts giving rights to companies to use them. One of these combined canal and river cour

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, August 1, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR,

OF PITTSBURGH.

OUR STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Convention which unanimously nominated Daniel O. Barr as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer was not a put up nor forestalled affair. The result was the spontaneous, voluntary verdict [illegible] our voters. That so called "leaders" [illegible] interfere shows their wisdom. [illegible] have sadly bungled in the [illegible] of say that the Conven[illegible] did not deaf, workin[illegible] because they the livi[illegible] past. Suffice it to [illegible]ion was composed of ar[illegible], Democrats, and represented [illegible]g Democracy.

As to the Chairman, we presume Mr. Barr will be careful in his selection, although we believe that the *real* Chairman should be Mr. Barr himself. He has the ability to conduct his own campaign. If he can call to his aid some able assistant, so much the better, but we want no man who would work discord, or who wants a salve for barked shins.

Mr. Speer has been mentioned. *Emphatically* No! As an individual we have not a word of condemnation We *did* oppose his salary grab, and were glad that he was not vindicated at Wilkes-Barre. We also think that he hurt Dill last year more than he did him good. We also believe that it was an insult to the last Convention to announce himself as "the mouth piece of a mob." If a "mob," he should have been ashamed to be its mouth-piece. But it was *not* a mob, but one of the most intelligent and orderly Convention ever held in the State.

"THE WOLFE AT OUR DOOR."

We know that Wolfe of Union is able, and his vanity sometimes aids him. His ambition also makes him courageous,as was shown by his sudden conversion to the support of the proposed new county of Minnequa,—a change of heart no less remarkable than that of Paul's,—because no lightning stroke was necessary, but a mere epistle from a preacher at Troy, (Bradford county.)

The investigation he instituted and carried on about the Riot Bill threw a flood of light on that subject. It showed how one of many schemes are creatures of a corrupt lobby.

But why does Wolfe & Co., halt in prosecuting known criminals? It is not for want of evidence—of Legislative sanction,—nor of popular support.

The suspicion might become popular that either there is another sudden conversion or else that the Cameron clan, patent in his nighborhood, have hinted about future rewards and punishment.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENTS.

We have received numerous inquiries as to the duties of the mercantile appraiser, and the rights of dealers. We never had a doubt as to the law, but believing an authoritative opinion would be useful, we addressed a letter to the Auditor General, and received the following reply, which it would be well to preserve.

In answer to your interogatories contained in letter addressed to this department on the 22d inst, we have to say:

First. A mercantile appraiser cannot receive a warrant for his mileage until he makes oath to this department that he has personally visited the persons assessed, and has actually travelled the miles charged for. We expect County Treasurers to exact the same oath from appraisers before paying their fees.

Second. An appraiser cannot make an arbitrary classification without personal inquiry, under oath if necessary.

Third. Persons selling goods of their own manufacture, not having a shop, store or depot separate and apart from their factories are generally not subject to a mercantile tax. (For exceptions see Pearson's Reports.)

Fourth. Under the general law a fee of fifty cents for the appraiser, and twenty-five cents for the Treasurer on every mercantile license must be collected in addition to the license. (For exceptions see special laws for counties.)

Fifth. Tavern keepers and liquor dealers of whatever class are subject to both a state and United States license. For the state license they are appraised by the mercantile appraiser, (after the right to have a license is granted by the court) and must pay to the county Treasurer the amount at which they have been rated, within fifteen days after their license has been granted, and the Treasurers receipt for the amount of their assessment will entitle them to receive their license from the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. They are subject to no other tax.

Sixth. The appraiser must have a general appeal day, and cannot have separate times and places for individuals.

Respectfully,
EDWARD HERRICK for
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Auditor General.

Apparently the President has become tired of notifying the country that he expected soon to begin to enforce some civil service reform. According to a special from Washington he told Congressman Harmer that "so far as the civil service order was concerned it was never his intention to restrain any Republican in doing all in his power to promote the success of the Republican party." If the President could only manage to keep his mind together two days at a time a confused nation might some time begin to comprehend what he did mean by that order. Everybody seems to be satisfied that it wasn't calculated to reform anything, and, therefore, Mr. Hayes can hardly felicitate himself that he has fooled any one.—*Times.*

Hon. John Welsh, American Minister to England, has resigned his position for personal and domestic reasons. He represented the United States very creditably. If there is a man left in Ohio who does not hold an office by appointment from Hayes, here is a chance for him.

The *Mauch Chunk Democrat* nominates Harry E. Packer as our next candidate for Congress. We suppose Klotz will object to his nomination.

Why is it that Illinois beef can be sold in England for 3½ cents a pound, and yet Pennsylvania beef commands such extortionate prices in our agricultural districts?

HOW IS THIS?

Secretary Sherman in one of his speeches to the stalwarts of Maine asserted that "not a single dollar had been lost to the Treasury through a Federal official during the past three years." This statement he knew to be utterly untrue, because defalcations are of daily occurrence. One illustration however will suffice, and we would respectfully call the attention of Republicans to the following press dispatch:

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Recent developments of fraud and corruption have created quite a stir in revenue circles in Washington. Not that the information has been recently acquired by the revenue bureau, but notwithstanding its strenuous effort at concealment, the confessions of parties to the swindle has brought the condition of affairs to public notice is what creates the consternation. The revenue collector at New Orleans is one Marks who was conspicuously identified with the re[illegible] board pending the count of th[illegible] fraudulently gave the pre[illegible]

This man Marks [illegible]urning cess of stealin[illegible]e vote which of the pe[illegible]idency to Hayes. for [illegible] emboldened by the suc- [illegible] the highest office in the gift [illegible]ople, no sooner received the reward [illegible]is share in the transaction than he turned his attention to stealing the revenues of the government. He entered into a conspiracy with several tobacco manufacturers in his district, by which or his part they were to be exempted from assessments for revenue purposes, and they on their part were to pay certain sums into a pool to be appropriated to the private use of Mr. Marks. After this scheme had progressed for a time rival tobacco dealers found themselves slowly but surely being taxed out of market and instituted an investigation with the result of discovering the fraud.

Information was sent to the department at Washington, and an official detailed to look the matter up, but with instructions to make no exposures nor arrests. This service was entrusted to Mr. E. D. Webster, a revenue agent, who proceeded to New Orleans, and after investigating the matter that officer returned to Washington and reported that the affairs were fully as bad as reported, and that "Marks and all his assistants and employees were the most infernal set of scoundrels he ever met with in all his experience as a revenue officer." This report not being what was wanted by the department,another officer was sent down, but the result was the same, and still Marks continued for some months in the undisputed possession of his office and the continued enjoyment of the stolen plunder.

Emboldened by this immunity Marks began increasing his assessment upon his companions until the burden imposed became greater than the revenue would have exacted, when they resisted. A scene followed and they determined to confess the whole thing, which they subsequently did. At the next term of the U. S. court in New Orleans steps were taken looking to an examination of the matter. Mr. Marks at once went to the district attorney and the judge, Billings, being on the bench, and persuaded them to discharge the grand jury before the examination was made. The officers of the court acquiesced, and the jury was called up for dismissal, when the foreman protested so vehemently that the judge quailed and the jury was not discharged. But Marks was equal to the emergency, and he at once telegraphed to Attorney General Devens, reminding that gentleman, probably, of his claims upon the administration, when the attorney general at once dispatched summary instructions to have the jury discharged, which was done, and Marks continues master of the situation.

Though months have elapsed since the true state of affairs were put in the possession of the department, no effort has been made to prevent further peculations or bring him to justice. Commissioner Raum in a recent communication to the republican papers throughout the country attempts a defense, but it is so exceedingly lame and impotent that so far from being a defense, it answers admirably as a confession. In fact it was so transparently weak as a defense that the *Post* of this city says a leading republican journal refused to publish it saying that if the commissioner couldn't present a stronger defense he han better remain silent.

This is another instance wherein the government is swindled out of moneys by the thieves whom Hayes and Sherman are forced to pension upon the public crib as a recompense for their share in the great crime. That he was not dismissed is owing probably to the fear which the executive doubtless apprehends of a full exposure of the proceedings of the returning board which will follow. This reform administration with its fraudulent beginning is an expensive luxury. Robbing at one end and wasting at the other is the order of the day. While Marks and others of his ilk are stealing the revenues in the south John Sherman, Key,Tyner and others are busily wasting in the north by junketing through the country making political speeches for the republican party at the expense of the public, in revenue cutters, special trains, etc. These abuses were considered to have reached a climax under the Grant regime, but a careful analysis of the record shows that the abuse did not attain half the proportions then that it has since the advent of Hayes. True, Mr. Hayes himself does not absent himself as often as Grant did, but he is only restrained by his miserable penury. He is living at the soldiers' orphans' home, near the city, at public expense, which is infinitely cheaper than would be possible for him if traveling, though his railroad fare was paid by the government, and vessels employed to carry him where water transportation was more convenient.

Senator Jackson's Illness.

Many of our readers are aware that Hon. George D. Jackson, Senator from this district, was quite sick at Harrisburg during the latter part of the session of the Legislature, but as soon as he could be out his room, at considerable risk to his health, persisted in performing his duties in the Senate. After his return home he continued to attend to business, although considered in a dangerous situation by his physicians and friends. On Friday last his physicians, Drs. Newton and Johnson, from Towanda, and Dr. Way, from Elmira, came to Dushore by special train and performed a successful operation by which thirty-three ounces of serum was taken away from him. Seven punctures were made in all, and his indomitable will carried him through the difficult and painful operation without faint or faltering. After he recovered from the fatigue of the painful operation he appeared to be much relieved, especially from a panting and shortness of breath which has greatly troubled him. He has also been able to get sleep which he could *not do for* any length of time previous to undergoing the operation. As we are informed he is considered better, although he cannot be called out of danger, yet hope may be entertained of his recovery, at least from the present attack. If unconquerable pluck can carry him through, he will certainly get well. After the operation upon him on Friday last he said to a friend: —"Well, if I do have to go you can have it put on my tombstone, 'George was the last one to give up.'"—*Sullivan Democrat.*

(Communicated.)

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY'S VINDICATION.

In this community where the members of the Columbia County Medical Society are well known, and where many of them have successfully and acceptably practiced their professions for many years, no word of explanation or defense of their late action in the expulsion of a member is needed. The Physicians complained of are gentlemen of education and refinement, whose professional reputation is dear to them, to whom professional integrity and professional purity are of the highest moment, and who are actuated only by the desire to protect [illegible] community in which they are [illegible] been residents, from bei[illegible] the quackery, charlat[illegible]d long have conduct. [illegible]g imposed upon by E[illegible]nary and unprofessional

[illegible]ery Society whether of law, physic, divinity or handicraft, must be governed by some law and rule; and every person who joins it, voluntarily subjects himself to such government. Such agreement is implied in the very application to become a member, and is imposed by the society in his admission. If he violates the laws of the society, he is justly amenable to such punishment as the rules and regulations of the society prescribe. If not, all government, society and concert of action would be at an end.

The county society is a constituent part of the State Association, and it having come to the knowledge of the State body,that charges of quackery and unprofessional conduct had been lodged against Dr. A. L. Turner, the county society was requested to take such action upon them as the case required. The code of medical ethics is peculiar to itself, and requires that an examination of this kind shall be private; and though the society may admit lawyers if it chooses, yet they are no more there by right than doctors would be in an examination as to whether a lawyer had violated any rules of the Bar Association. And if they were to come in and give their opinion on the subject, it would certainly be considered by the legal profession as a huge joke.

In what it did, the society acted within its powers, and is not therefore justly amenable to outside censure. Dr. Turner well knew what the charges against him were, had known it for a long time, tendered his resignation to avoid investigation and possible expulsion; and if any answer could have been made to them, had ample time to prepare it.

Thirteen Physicians, including himself met upon call, to examine the truth of the charges. The vote on the main question stood as follows—

Eight voted to expel.
Four voted to reprimand.
One voted to suspend.

And so, A. L. Turner was *expelled* from the Columbia County Medical Society, not even himself, in the presence of his fellow members, daring to cast his own vote in favor of his innocency.

And now, instead of going into the newspapers to excite sympathy, instead of appealing to classes in the community, instead of denouncing the members of the Medical society, let him, *if he dares,* appeal from their judgment,and carry his case, lawyers and all,to the Court of appellate jurisdiction for such cases,the State Medical Association, and submit to it his professional conduct, his standing as a regular practioner, and above all his claim to be a medical discoverer. which is so much vaunted by his zealous and injudicious trumpeters. To that critical test he is invited, and to that he dares not come.

The Columbia County Medical Society is as zealous of the honor and reputation of its members as any Association can be. Any honest discoverer of a new medical agent would have received due honor and recognition at their hands; but the man who appropriates the professional discoveries of another, and hawks them over the country by hand bills, circulars, or private letters, like the vendors of patent medicine nostrums, is a charlatan and a pretender, and the society and the community are the better for his absence. To speak of him in connection with the great medical discoverers of this or the last age is only to call attention to the asserted fact, that he is using *as his own,* the discoveries of Dr. Brown Sequard, Wier Mitchell and other eminent medical men. And that too,without the remotest knowledge of the human system, which is required to administer judiciously, those powerful Bromides with which the names of Sequard and Mitchell will be forever joined, and which are used by Turner as *his own discoveries.*

It is claimed therefore, that the acts of Dr. Turner are violations of Truth, of Right, of Professional courtesy, of Medical Ethics, and of the rules of the society of which he has been a member; and because of these violations he has been justly expelled.

By order of
COLUMBIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The good Indian who acts as blacksmith at the Sac and Fox Agency seems to have overshot the mark in his endeavor to emulate the white man, and it is now in order for some of his fellow Government employes of the white race to follow his example. By industry and thrift he saved up a little fortune, and requests that his salary be reduced. What good white man has he taken for his model, or is the idea, as it seems to be, wholly original? Of course the authorities at Washington, not to be outdone by a former 'blanket Indian," will have to refuse his request, but he may be kindly relieved of his surplus salary in another way. A circular, asking for a 'voluntary contribution' to pay party expenses might elicit from him a favorable response. It may be, in fact, that he is getting more than he needs, simply because he has been overlooked by the politicians One hundred dollars out of his salary would be a pretty heavy assessment, but, as a voluntary contribution, would no doubt be acceptable and go far towards making up the deficiency arising from the refusal of some 'audacious clerks' to give anything.—*Ledger.*

Convention of the American Bankers Association.

It has been decided by the American Bankers' Association to hold the annual convention of bankers and bank officers this year at Saratoga, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of August. The circular calling the convention states that matters of great importance to bank officers, stockholders, directors, and dealers will be brought to the attention of that assemblage; among others, a plan for a closer union of those engaged in banking business throughout the country,"conducive alike to the prevention of panics, the revival of business, the improvement of public and private credit, the stability of our financial system and the general prosperity of the country." The association will lay before the convention reports on bank taxation and other important subjects in that connection, and the discussions will embrace topics of interest to the financial and business community generally.—*Evening Express.*

The Issue in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Ring Convention, called Republican by a long stretch of courtesy, met at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week. Everything had been duly arranged before a delegate arrived Cameron, Kemble and Quay had the candidate and platform ready made, as usual, and there was nothing to be done but to adopt them and adjourn. Even the men who were to make the [illegible] motions were selected beforeh[illegible] speeches prepared and [illegible]nd, and their sha A. Grow [illegible] taught them. Galu- [illegible]abon[illegible], who is always given the right- [illegible]oy the Ring managers when the spoils and offices are disposed of was put forward as permanent President to make a hard money speech for a party which last year ignored the currency question entirely, and elected a Senator who either has no opinions on the subject or is totally incapable of expressing them by voice or pen. As a painted figurehead Mr. Grow has been a success, and it is not surprising that the Ring should try him again at the outset of a contest wherein every sign is against them; but it is a little curious that a man with a character should allow himself to be put periodically to such base uses.

The most exciting political question in Pennsylvania grows out of the recent raid upon the Legislature by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the chiefs of the old Treasury Ring, the object of which was to 'lift' bodily and unceremoniously $4,000,000 from the pockets of the people into their own. This was the famous Riot bill. It was managed by Quay and Kemble, who, as everybody knows, almost manage the Republican party. The State did not owe a dollar. There had been no attempt to bring the issue to judicial trial either as against the State or against the county of Allegheny, where the liability rested under the law, if anywhere beyond the company itself. The argument used was the one which might have prevailed under other circumstances against the county, that the failure of the State to put down the riot made it responsible for the ensuing damages. But there was no riot until after the troops arrived and fired on the people. Up to that moment it was merely a strike of the railroad men, and the Allegheny Grand Jury found that the proclamation upon which the troops were called out was a forgery; it could not be traced beyond the Pennsylvania Railroad office; the Governor was in Utah; there was no officer of the State Administration at Harrisburg; and the Governor and all the rest refused to say whether the paper had ever been made or not

Yet Kemble and Quay demanded $4,000,000 damages—just $2,000,000 more than the self-inflicted losses amounted to. One-half was to go into the pockets of the lobby and into the Republican campaign funds. A committee of the House found that there had been a systematic attempt to attempt to pass this infamous bill by widespread corruption of the Legislature, and raised a committee to prosecute Kemble and others for the offences of which they had been proved guilty. The whole State was very naturally aroused and alarmed by these revelations,and one would suppose that if there was any question upon which the political parties would hasten to take strong ground, if they desired the confidence of the people, it would be this one. The Democratic Convention accordingly put itself on record in no uncertain terms in the following resolution:

'That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four million dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.'

All eyes now turned to the so-called Republican Convention which assembled a week later. Could it afford to abandon its leaders and turn Kemble, one of the boldest and most useful of them, over to public justice? The Riot bill had been urged as Republican measure; some of the witnesses swore that their votes had been secured on that ground alone. The party was to share as a party in the plunder; the gentleman whom it had recently elected a Senator in Congress gave it his powerful support, and it was personally managed by Kemble and Quay,the two ablest and most influential chiefs of the Ring and of the party. This was a trying situation; but Mr Quay was equal to the emergency, and it was announced in dispatches from Harrisburg days before the event that the honest Republicans who wished to denounce both the steal and the thieves would be gagged, and, if nothing else would do, kicked out.

Mr. Wolfe of Union, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee which exposed the Riot bill infamy, and had done his best to punish some of the criminals, was a member of the Convention. He knew very well that his party was against him and his work; that it belonged, hide, hoofs, and horns, to the railroad and the Ring, and that he could not expect to secure more than a very faint, indirect, and hypocritical condemnation of the villainy in question. He had therefore drawn this mild and pitiful resolution:

'That in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was readopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands 'honest men in office —men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wheresoever they find it.'

But even this was too much. Mr. Hall, who is W. H. Kemble's Harrisburg attorney, was in the chair, and promptly ruled Mr. Wolfe out of order. Wolfe desired only that his resolution might be read; but the Chairman decided that under the order of the Convention referring all resolutions to the Committee without a debate it could not be read; reading being debate, according to this new Daniel of the Ring.

Then Wolfe appeared and there was a scene. The Chair refused to put the appeal to a vote, and Wolf insisted upon its being done. It was too plain a case, and the Convention would not sustain the Chair. The resolution was read, and then referred to the Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. Quay had thoughtfully made himself a member, where it was finally smothered. Thus the so-called Republican Convention, run by the Ring managers, gagged and silenced Wolfe, and pointedly refused to condemn the Riot bill corruptions in the mildest possible manner.

The two parties have taken their stand on this important question, and it remains to be seen which the people of Pennsylvania will sustain—the one which openly declares in favor of legislative plunder and corruption, or the one which heartily condemns Kembleism and the whole system of Addition, Division and Silence.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Colonel Stanley Woodward appears to be the leading Democratic candidate for the Common Pleas Judgeship in Luzerne county, although the Democratic machine is not particularly inclined his way. He went off last fall in the Hoyt interest on perequal account, and while he would undoubtedly make a creditable Judge some Democrats would probably remember his independence of party to his disadvantage if he should become a candidate. Discipline is a pet business with a great party.—*Times.*

A DRIVE ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS.

Early on Tuesday morning of last week, a party of six, consisting of Rev. C. K. Canfields and family and Miss Lillie A. Megargell of Orangeville, and Mrs. Ingalls and Miss Proctor of Boston, Mass., left Orangeville for a drive over [illegible] mountain to Alba, in the weste[illegible] part of Bradford county.

With a pair of good horses and Oliver Covanhovan's large carry all, the distance between Orangeville and Benton is soon traveled. Arriving at Benton we endeavor to replace the bag of oats which we find we have forgotten. We search in vain in Benton, and pursuing our way we stop at every farm house in quest of oats, but we are unsuccessful until we reach Cole's mill where we get but half a bushel. Proceeding on our way we make no stop until we reach the house this side of Stewart's saw mill where we buy a *small* pitcher of milk for which they charge us the *small* price of 50 cents. Reaching "Baum Town" about 11 o'clock we encamp, make coffee and eat our dinner. After a good rest of 2½ hours we proceed towards Laporte. Before we have traveled many miles rain commences to fall and just as we reach the top of the mountain, it descends in good earnest. Dropping the curtains and hurrying on our waterproofs we proceed on our way through a driving rain; crossing Muncy Creek we ascend another mountain, finding the roads extremely rough. As night approaches we begin to look for a stopping place; but as those who sit on the front seat have the appearance of "drowned rats," everybody seems suspicious and refuses us a place even in their barns, evidently taking us for gypsies.

Just before dark we reach a house a mile from Laporte where they take us in, and the lady of the house informs us that she "has thirteen beds and not a bed-bug; rejoicing in this fact we retire and after a journey of 32 miles take a good night's sleep. Taking an early start in the morning we soon reach Laporte, the county seat of Sullivan county. We find it to consist of a Court House, two churches, a tavern, a store and a few dwelling houses but not much besides. From Laporte to Forksville, a distance of about 14 miles we travel, through the wildest scenery and over rough roads, stopping for a few moments at Lewis' Lake. We find here a number of cottages occupied by summer visitors. It is a little spot of beauty in the midst of a wilderness. We stop at Forksville long enough to get our dinners and have a horse shod and then start on with the intention of reaching Alba by nine o'clock in the evening. From Forksville to Fox Centre is said to be 10 miles but we concluded that they must be Sullivan county miles for after traveling over hills and rocky roads, which are narrow gauge (our wagon being wide gauge) darkness overtakes us some distance from our journeys end. But worst of all was the descent of the Canton mountain to Towanda creek. With high rocks on one side, a precipice on the other, overshadowed with trees and so fearfully dark that lighted matches only served to make the darkness and danger visible. Besides all this the road was very steep and rough. Having arrived at the bottom of the mountain in safety, we are very ready to put up for the night. But alas, houses are scarce and when we come to one, they won't keep us. So we journey on till we find a good farmer who tells us "he hasn't room in the house but we can stay in his barn." We thankfully accept his offer and prepare to make our beds on the hay, but before we retire the farmer concludes to make room for us in the house. Arising early in the morning we quickly drive the last six miles of our journey arriving at Alba before our friends were up. What we did, how we got back and what we thought of the people and the country, we will reserve until next week.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

Blackwood's Magazine for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

"With Colonel Pearson at Ekowe, by one who was there," is not an exciting narrative but gives a good idea of the difficulties to be encountered in South African warfare. The article has a diagram of "the beast," as the Zulu method of attack is called—and due credit is given to the enterprise of news paper reporters, two of whom preceded the entrance of the relief column into Ekowe.

"Reata" is continued, and a small cloud seems to be rising on the horizon.

"The Ghost of Morcar's Tower." A tragic story illustrating a theory of Mesmerism, *i.e.,* the power of a strong will to influence a spirit.

"Hidden Treasures" is an account of a "matchless collection of sculpture," the property of Prince Torlonia of Rome, and kept entirely private. There are five hundred and twenty pieces, consisting of statues, vases, and busts, many, if not all, of wonderful beauty.

"New Books" reviews some volumes of essays by Matthew Arnold and Leslie Stephen, and those works of Henry James, Jr., that have been so much talked of lately. A couple of poems and a resume of the Afghan war and treaty of peace complete the number.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravely deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and Piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF.

E. UNANGST,

WILLIAM MILLER,
of Centre.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

SAMUEL JACOBY,
of Bloom.

JOHN G. JACOBY,
of Berwick.

JOHN G. QUICK,
of Montour.

JOHN LORE,
of Pine.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
of Bloom.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
Scott.

NEW AVDERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!!

The undersigned administrator of Rebecca Smith, late of the township of Madison in the county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to public sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county in proceedings in partition, on the premises in said township of Madison, on

Saturday, August 30th, 1879,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate late the estate of said decedent.

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in the said township of Madison, bounded by lands of Abraham Broadt deceased, Conrad Kreamer, William Shultz, A. K. Smith, the land below described as No. 2, and land of the heirs of Elisha B. Smith deceased, containing

SEVENTY-ONE ACRES

and fourteen perches, more or less, situated on the public road leading from Eyers' Grove to White Hall, nearly all cleared and under cultivation on which is a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

frame barn and APPLE ORCHARD.

No. 2. The undivided one-half part or moiety of a certain lot of land situate in said Madison township, of which the said decedent was seized as tenant in common with A. K. Smith, bounded by the above mentioned tract No. 1, and the said public road and land of William Shultz, containing

THREE ACRES,

more or less cleared land in good cultivation, on which is a

Frame Dwelling House,

out-buildings, a good well of water and fruit trees.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

Deed to be paid for by the purchaser.

CONRAD KREAMER,
Administrator,
Jerseytown, Pa.

Aug. 1, 79-ts.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The second and final account of William Maust and Joseph Maust, Executors of Joseph Maust, late of Madison township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of Amos Reichelderfer, Guardian of Agnes Reichelderfer, a minor child of Michial Reichelderfer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
3. The account of E. R. Ikeler, Executor of Thomas J. Thornton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. The second and final account of Ephraim P. Lutz, Executor of James Thornton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
5. The first and partial account of Theodore McDowell, Executor of John McDowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
6. The final account of A. Pardee, surviving Executor of William Robison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
7. The second and final account of Abner Welsh and Thomas McHenry, Executors of Hiram W. Kline, late of Orange township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of I. K. Krickbaum, Administrator of Margaret Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.
9. The second and final account of Josiah Coleman and Charles Coleman, Executors of Joseph Coleman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of L. S. Wintersteen, Trustee, &c., of Silas E Fowler, late of Scott township, deceased.
11. The account of John R. Moyer, Executor of John Hartman, late of Orange township, deceased, as filed by Charles A. Moyer, Administrator of John R. Moyer, deceased.
12. The final account of Isaac K. Dildine, Guardian of Laura N. Drake, a minor child of Levi Drake, late of Putnam county, Ohio, deceased.
13. The first and partial account of Lloyd T. Conner, Administrator of Joseph P. Conner, late of Centre township, deceased.
14. The account of John Oliver, Administrator of John Boyer, late of Locust township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of William Shaffer, Administrator (cumtestamento annexo) of Elizabeth Hutton, late of Palmyra, Lee county, Illinois, formerly of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
16. The first and final account of John G. Quick, Executor of Thomas Knorr, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
17. The first and final account of John Appleman, Administrator of Charles Sage, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of B. P. Fortner, Administrator of Lewis Metz.
19. First and partial account of Henry J. Miller, Lloyd Miller and Wm. Krickbaum, Administrators of Benjamin Miller, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
20. First and final account of Benjamin F. Battin, Guardian of Grant P. Smith, deceased, a minor child of John P. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased
21. First and final account of K. S. Cleaver, Executor of Lucy A. Ure, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
22. The first and final account of Richard F. Whitemoyer, Executor of Elijah Snyder, late of Pine township, deceased.
23. First and final account of A. H. Abbott, Administrator of Julia A. Cromley, late of Franklin township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Aug. 1, 1879. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Aug. 1, 79-4t.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg,in and for said county, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m.,for said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Silas D. Kline, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of George Paten, late of Beaver township, deceased.
3. Widow of John R. Moyer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. Widow of Jacob H. Coleman, late of Orange township, deceased.
5. Widow of Isaac Lutz, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
6. Widow of Gottlieb Gunther, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
7. Widow of Charles Howard, late of Orange township, deceased.
8. Widow of Anthony Snyder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
9. Widow of S. S. Runyan, late of Madison township, deceased.
10. Widow of Reuben Bredbenner, late of Beaver township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Aug. 1, 1879. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Aug. 1, 79-4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Williams' Hotel, Berwick,Pa., at 2 o'clock, p. m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1879,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the south easterly side of Front, between Mulberry and Vine streets, in the borough of Berwick, bounded by Front street north, lot of Andrew Fowler east, Susquehanna river on the south, and lot of Baptist Church west, one hundred and seven feet, more or less, in front, and three hundred feet, more or less, in depth. Whereon is erected a 2 story frame dwelling house and out-buildings. Reserving and excepting the right of way in and over the same occupied by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., and Pennsylvania Canal Company.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Andrew Fowler, against George A. Beam, and to be sold as the property of George A. Beam.

THOMPSON, Attorney.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
July 18, 78-ts Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE,

In the matter of the estate of Henry Lehr, deceased.

The Auditor appointed on exception filed to the second account of Joseph Lehr surviving Executor of the estate of Henry Lehr, deceased, will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday the 21st day of July 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his Law office in Bloomsburg.

June 27-4w A. C. SMITH, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN WOLF LATE OF MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance of the assets of said estate, in the hands of N. B. Creasy, executor thereof, to and among the persons entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 16th day of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all persons interested may attend.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
July 18, 4w. Auditor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, Pa., on September 16th, 1879, for the pardon of Robert Vandyke who was convicted of Larceny in the Court of Quarter sessions of Columbia county, at February Sessions 1878, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary &c.

E. R. IKELER,
June 27, 1879.-4t. Att'y for Vandyke.

Rowell & Co's. Advt's.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Pain is a blessing. It locates diseases. Whenever the bowels become irregular, use

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

it will save much pain and danger. Nature sometimes is so outraged by the burden she is made to carry, through the heedlessness of her children, that she openly rebels, and publishes fearfully Don't neglect the proper treatment when the symptoms first appear. Resort to the aperient, and get well speedily.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
July 25, 4w.

$1200 profits on 30 days investment of **$100**—Official Reports, free—Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y. July 25, 79-4w.

AGENTS, READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich. July 25, 79-4w.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St., Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. July 25 79-4w.

SEND TO F. G. RICH & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agency business in the World. Expensive Outfit Free. July 25, 79-4w.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE. July 25, 79-4w

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. July 25, 79-4w.

EMPIRE THRESHER
MANUFACTURED AT
HAGERSTOWN, Md.
BY THE HAGERSTOWN STEAM ENGINE & MACHINE CO.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
June 6, 79-2m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!!

The undersigned Administrator of E. A. Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. on

Saturday, August 16th, 1879,

the following described real estate to-wit: The undivided one-fourth interest in the following described tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded as follows, and known as tract No. 2 of the estate of William Buckalew deceased, east by land of John M. Buckalew, north by land of John. M. Buckalew and John White, west by land of Harman J. Hess and Monroe Markle, south by land of John Huff and White N. Hossler, containing

72 ACRES,

more or less, 50 acres of which is cleared land, on which is erected a large barn and small frame house.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the strikding down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN YAP .E,
July 25, ts. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned administrator &c., of the estate of Hugh Shultz, late of Jackson township, deceased, will expose to public sale, for the payment of debts, on the premises on

Saturday, August 2d, 1879,

the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Jackson township, Columbia

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....		7.38A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 4 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

—The administrator of Hugh Shultz, deceased, will sell real estate on the premises in Jackson township, on Saturday, August 2d, '79.

—The administrator of E. A. Buckalew will sell real estate in Fishingcreek township, on the premises, on Saturday, August 16th 1879, at 2 p. m.

—The administrator of Sarah Summers, deceased, will sell real estate in Hemlock township, on the premises, on Saturday, August 23, 1879, at 2 p. m.

—The administrator of Peter Ent, deceased, will sell real estate in Orange township, on the premises, on Friday August 22d, 1879, at 2 o'clock.

—Conrad Kreamer, administrator of Rebecca Smith, will sell real ertate, on the premises, in Madison township, Saturday August 30th, 1879 at 1 o'clock, p. m.

See advertisements in another column.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

There are so many delinquents on our list that we are again compelled to make an appeal to all who owe on subscription or book account, to pay up. Statements of book accounts have been sent out by mail, and bills for subscription are being sent out each week in the papers, and this will be continued until all who are indebted to us in any way, shall have received notice. We do not go to this trouble and expense just for amusement, but because we have a large amount standing out, and *we need the money.* Do not throw your bill aside as a matter that can be attended to at any time, but settle it *at once*, and save us the trouble of sending you another notice, and yourselves the annoyance of being dunned. It gives us no pleasure to dun those who owe us, but as those whom we owe have no hesitancy in asking for their pay, we are compelled to urge prompt payments to us in order that we may pay our own bills. Of course, the above is not intended for any one but those who have received notices. tf.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual places of holding the general election, on Saturday the 9th day of August 1879 between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in the county convention to be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 12th day of August at 11 o'clock A. M., to place in nomination one candidate for Sheriff of Columbia county, and one candidate for Coroner, and to transact such other business as the interest of the Democratic party may require. Scott township having been divided into two election districts, each district is entitled to 2 delegates. Also at the same time and places and in the same manner the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee which will meet immediately on the adjournment of the Convention.

By order of the County Committee,

DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Apportionment of delegates according to vote for Governor in 1878.

			Delegates.
Beaver	171	3	"
Berwick	115	2	"
Benton	177	3	"
Bloom—East Ward	195	3	"
Bloom—West Ward	109	2	"
Briarcreek	88	2	"
Catawissa	178	3	"
Centralia	43	2	"
Centre	139	2	"
Conyngham, N.	21	2	"
Conyngham, S.	114	2	"
Fishingcreek	220	4	"
Franklin	54	2	"
Greenwood	147	2	"
Hemlock	130	2	"
Jackson	108	4	"
Locust	226	3	"
Madison	166		"
Main	142	2	"
Mifflin	178	3	"
Montour	81	2	"
Mt. Pleasant	88	2	"
Orange	75	2	"
Pine	99	2	"
Roaringcreek	67	2	"
East-Scott	——	2	"
West-Scott	——	2	"
Sugarloaf	157	3	"

Revs. Mitchell and Marclay exchanged pulpits on Sunday.

We are pleased to learn that Judge Shuman's health is improving.

Candidates for Sheriff are busy studying the map of the County and especially the cross roads.

The following sentence contains all the letters of the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags."

Our poor house now has seven male and two female paupers. The jail has only four prisoners.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" never fail to cure biliousness, indigestion, or headache. Sold by all druggists.

About 350 men and boys have been thrown out of employment at Centralia by the burning of Prevost's Colliery.

That party at the butcher shop—Barton's woods—on Tuesday night was quite *recherche* and the dancing was done with *gusto*.

James B. Neal has returned home, having graduated at Yale Scientific school. He graduated in the Classical course at Yale in 1877.

The Presbyterian Sunday School had a fine pic-nic in Knorr's Grove near Rupert last Wednesday. Right. Let the little ones have their fun.

"They cannot all lie," was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials to Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Judge Elwell, David Lowenberg and W. H. Jacoby drove up to Dushore the first of the week to visit Hon. G. D. Jackson, our State Senator, who is in very poor health. We are happy to learn that they found him somewhat improved.

There will be a Gospel Temperance meeting next Tuesday evening in the Methodist church.

It is due to ourselves to say that no man is authorized to announce whom we prefer for Sheriff. The candidates are all patrons and personal friends. It is foreign to our duty and practice to interfere at delegate elections.

The Commissioners of Wayne county have let the contract to complete their unfinished court house to A. S Phillips, of Berwick, Columbia county. He is to receive $26,000.

At a late meeting of the Council of the Lutheran church, of this place, a resolution was unanimously adopted giving one months' vacation to their pastor, Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.

THE GREENBACK NOMINEE.—We charge nothing for announcing that Capt. Uzal H. Ent was formally nominated as the Greenback nominee for Sheriff, last Wednesday evening.

The rumor that at Leadville, Col., Milton Charles shot and killed the Sheriff of the county, and is now in prison for the offence, we believe to be unfounded. We have seen nothing of it in the papers, and are in receipt of a communication from him dated the 14th inst.

On Tuesday afternoon Chief of Police Laycock, arrested James Green, (colored) and Joseph Wirts, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They were lodged in the lock-up for a few hours after which they were brought before President Kuhn and each one fined one dollar and fifty cents.

Dr. T. J. Swisher has been censured for voting upon charges made against Dr. A. L. Turner without hearing the evidence. No man knows how he voted but himself, but his friends allege that he was familiar with the charges, and was one of the committee to investigate them, and therefore knew the evidence in advance.

Last week B. K. Jamison and family stopped at the Exchange Hotel. He is a prominent banker in Philadelphia. He was traveling in his own carriage from Lewistown to Delaware Water Gap, having had the team and vehicle sent to the former place from Philadelphia. The carriage was constructed expressly for such trips. From here the party drove directly to Wilkes Barre.

Infinitely more agreeable than to chronicle the occurence of a strike, is the duty of recording the announcement made at Danville, on Saturday, that the wages of the employes at the Pennsylvania Iron works are advanced, and that the advance is to date back to July first. Considering that this is in the long depressed iron trade, it is most welcome news. When iron begins to thrive in Pennsylvania, coal has its active time also, and with these two an almost endless variety of other activities in trade are set in motion.—*Ledger.*

INCENDIARY FIRE.

A barn belonging to Samuel Bogert, at New Columbus was fired by some unknown person yesterday morning, and totally destroyed, together with its contents, consisting of a lot of grain, hay and farming implements. The loss is estimated to be between two and three thousand dollars. We did not learn whether the property was insured or not.—*Record of the Times.*

FOR SALE.—A 4 A. fount of 25 line wood letter in excellent condition, at a low price. We offer it for sale because we have two fonts nearly alike and need but one. For inspection at the COLUMBIAN office.

tf.

VIRTUE OF THE LEMON.

Lemon juice is the best antiscorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make a daily use of it for this purpose. I advise every one to rub their limbs daily with lemon juice, to keep them in health. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts, and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. In fact its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally, the better we shall find ourselves. Natural remedies are the best, and nature is the best doctor, if we would only listen to it. Decidedly rub your hands, head and limbs with lemon, and drink lemonade in preference to all other liquids.

PLANETS NOW VISIBLE.

All the planets are visible this month and will be part of August—presenting an unusual spectacle. Venus is first seen in the evening twilight, and Mercury is plainly visible as a bright star, glimmering in the west just after sunset. Fiery Mars is noticeable toward the break of day and is seemingly increasing in its ruddy glow. About midnight the planet Jupiter, large and brilliant, is noticeable in the eastern sky; and Saturn, with its pale yellow light is noticeable a little before midnight. Uranus on the 21st of last month was near the moon, and on the 27th instant (Sunday) Neptune was visible, a little above the eastern horizon. The other stars of smaller magnitude present a brilliant display from after midnight till daybreak.

PLEASE EXPLAIN!

The *Republican* of last week, in speaking of the Medical Society said;

"Perhaps the publication of a few prescriptions from some of the most active members, which if they had been filled would have caused certain death to the patients, might open the eyes of the public to the charlatanry that seeks subterfuge under the guise of professional dignity."

In answer to this grave charge the druggists of the town have given to the Society the following letter:

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., July 28th 1879

To the Col. Co. Medical Society.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiry, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we can truly say that ever since we have been doing business in Bloomsburg there has not been a single prescription of a member of the Col. Co. Medical come to our hands, which if dispensed as written would have caused death.

Very respectfully,

MOYER BROS.

Bloomsburg Pa July 28th 1879.

To the Col. Co. Medical Society.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your inquiry I am happy to say that during the eleven years I have been in business here, there has not been a single prescription of a member of the Col. Co. M. S. come to my hands, which if dispensed as written would have caused death.

Very Resp'y

N. J. HENDERSHOTT.

July 25th 1879.

To the Columbia Co. Medical Society.

GENTLEMEN:—In answer to yours, I can truly say that to the best of my knowledge, that since I have been in the drug business I have never seen one single prescription written by a member of the Col. Co. Med. Society which if dispensed would have caused death.

Yours Resp'y

C. A. KLEIM.

Now let the *Republican* either publish the prescriptions alluded to, or else acknowledge that it has grossly and maliciously misrepresented the Medical Society.

DEATH FROM HEAT.

Henderson Huffman, a married man temporily in the employ of S. R. Buckalew at Cambra, was found dead in the harvest field on Thursday morning of last week. After eating a hearty breakfast the previous morning, he was sent into the harvest field alone. At dinner time he did not respond to the ringing of the bell, but thinking that he had gone home, Mr. Buckalew gave the matter no further thought until the next morning when his wife becoming alarmed, came to Mr. B's inquiring for him. Search was at once instituted and his lifeless body found in the field, the blood still oozing from the mouth and nose. Esq. John Yaple, of New Columbus borough, was promptly notified, and acting as coroner, empanelled a jury to inquire into the cause of his death who, after due deliberation returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a rush of blood to the head, caused by the excessive heat. Mr. Huffman was a very poor man and leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.—*Echo.*

1000 Men wanted to unload 1000 schooners. Capital required 5 cents.

WM. GILMORE.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Stillwater July 18 1879.

At a meeting of the Stillwater Union Sunday School, it was resolved that

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in the Dispensation of his all wise Providence, to remove from our midst, by the hand of Death our Valued Sister, Mrs. Celiste Wolf, wife of Mr. Frank Wolf of Stillwater Penn'a. Therefore

Resolved, That the church has lost a faithful member and worker, the Sabbath school one of its most worthy teachers, and the community one of its most estimable citizens.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family in this bereavement, and that we recommend them to that God in whom the deceased confided to the last.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the county papers and a copy sent to the family.

M. A. Woods. Hiram Kline *Sup't.*
Lizzie C. Raber W. W. Meyers *Sec'y*
M. J. Larish.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION ON THE DEATH OF MORRISON E. JACKSON.

A meeting of the Members of the Bar Association of Columbia county, was convened at the Court House in Bloomsburg on the 25th day of July, 1879, at 7 o'clock p. m. John G. Freeze Vice President of the Association in the Chair.

Judge Elwell being called upon by the chair to state the object of the meeting did so as follows.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of a melancholy usage, we have assembled here this evening to express our regret at the loss of the worthy President of this Association who has fallen by the hand of death. We meet not simply because it is the custom, but because we desire to commemorate the virtue and worth of our deceased brother and to place upon record our high regard of his character as a man and, his ability and example as a lawyer.

Morrison E. Jackson was the senior member of the Bar of Columbia county. He was admitted to the bar on the 17th day of November, 1840, and from that time down to within a few days of his death he was engaged in active practice. It may be said with truth that he died with the professional harness on. During all that time no man can say of him that he was other than an honorable opponent. His course was plain, transparent and clear. He required no writing to back what he said. His word was his bond.

His loss to the younger members of the profession is great and will be deeply felt, for his example was conspicuous for good and will be much missed by those who will succeed the older members of the bar.

Prominent in that example was his industry in the preparation of his cases, and his prudence in managing his own affairs as well as those entrusted to him by others.

As a legislator, as a member of the bar, and in all the walks of life you who knew him so well will attest that he acted well his part. He tried to enjoy the confidence and esteem of all whose praise and confidence were worth having. Though dead his example yet speaketh.

The following resolutions were then presented by the Judge for the consideration of the meeting, which on motion of C. B. Brockway seconded by E. H. Little were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the death of Morrison E. Jackson, President of the Bar Association of Columbia county, and desire to express appropriately the opinion and feeling of the members of the Bar in relative to the deceased, as also our deep sense of the loss which we have sustained in common with the Com munity. Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Bar feel with deep sensibility the loss which they have sustained by the death of Morrison E. Jackson, who for nearly thirty nine years has been actively engaged in professional life in our midst.

Resolved, That by indefatigable industry and unremitting devotion to the study and practice of law, united with a strict regard for the courtesy of the profession, and by the purity and uprightness of his life, and the estimable qualities which belonged to him as a man, our deceased brother has left behind him a reputation which will long live in the recollection of the Bar and the Community.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our departed friend the assurance of our profound sympathy in their great bereavement, and that a committee of three be appointed to communicate a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and that they be entered among the records of the Association and published in the papers of the county.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar as a body will attend the funeral of our brother.

The chair appointed Hon. C. R. Buckalew, C. B. Brockway and R. R. Little, Esqs., the Committee to communicate the proceedings to the family of the deceased.

GEO. E. ELWELL, JOHN G. FREEZE,
Secretary. Vice President.

THE FUNERAL OF M. E. JACKSON ESQ.

All places of business in Berwick were closed on Saturday last. The streets were full of people, and appearances indicated that something unusual was about to take place. It was the time appointed for the burial of Morrison E. Jackson, one of Berwick's prominent and most highly respected citizens. The services began at the late residence of the deceased at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon with prayer, and the procession then formed and went directly to the grave yard. The Bar Association of Columbia county and members of the Bar from other counties led the procession, headed by Judge Elwell, and Joshua W. Comly Esq., of Montour county. The Masons came next, representing the following lodges: Knapp Lodge, Washington Lodge, Catawissa, Danville and Shickshinny lodges. The pall bearers were Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Hon. J. G. Freeze, E. R. Ikler, S. Knorr, C. G. Barkley, A. C. Smith, C. W. Miller and J. B. Robison Esqs. After the burial the procession returned to the M. E. Church, where appropriate services were held, Revs. Smyser, Dickson and W. T. D. Clemm taking part, the latter preaching the sermon. Mr. Clemm is of the Baltimore Conference, and was an old friend of the deceased.

Among the large number of people in attendance at the funeral to show their respect to the memory of Mr. Jackson was Major Robert Klotz, our member of Congress, of Mauch Chunk, Hon. Steuben Jenkins, Alexander Wyeham, M. E. Walker of Luzerne, and beside the members of the Bar were David Lowenberg, M. C. Sloan, W. H. Jacoby, Sheriff Hoffman, C. F. Knapp, and many others from Bloomsburg. Morrison E. Jackson had many friends, and he will be missed elsewhere as well as at home.

IN HOT WEATHER

an immense number of persons suffer from disordered Kidneys or deranged Liver. Kidney Wort is the great hot weather medicine. It is prepared without the use of liquors, and therefore it does not heat the system, but aids each organ to keep up a healthy and vigorous action.

DROPPED DEAD.

G. R. N. Wedgner, a farmer living in Dodson Valley, dropped dead in the corn field on Monday afternoon. While pitching a load of hay into the mow in the forenoon he complained of being dizzy, but after resting a short time he went to the corn field to hoe corn. Shortly after he complained of the dizziness again and staggering to the ground, immediately expired. He was about fifty-six years of age, and to all appearance a hearty and robust man. A wife and several children, most of whom are grown up, mourn his sudden demise —*Echo.*

PROPOSALS.

Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received from any and all persons in Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin counties, for the donation of suitable grounds upon which to erect a State Hospital for injured persons, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a State Hospital for injured persons, to be located in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland and Columbia, to be called the State Hospital for injured persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions, and for the management of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the eleventh day of June A. D. 1879.

The above mentioned propositions will be received until Saturday, September 13, 1879, by the Governor in pursuance of the above recited act, and all such proposals will receive full and due consideration.

Address,

D. A. BECKLEY, Chairman,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

GEO. S. HOLMES, Secretary.

July 25 4-w.

In order to place on record and keep alive in the memory of our readers two almost obsolete questions, we reprint the caption of two papers which at one time excited the attention of our people.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The undersigned, citizens of ——— Township, Luzerne County, would most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to be attached to Columbia County, to which geographically they belong, and with which their interests are identified. And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

BLOOMSBURG BRIDGE.—We the undersigned agree to take the number of shares in Bridge Stock set opposite our names at fifty dollars a share, par value. Said Bridge to be constructed over the Susquehanna River at the Town of Bloomsburg; of wood or iron, and to be built either as a separate structure, or in connection with the railroad bridge of the North & West Branch Rail Road Company, as the Stockholders may hereafter determine. And we do hereby agree to pay our subscriptions as follows: Ten per cent. at the organization of the Company. One-fourth less ten per cent. when the piers are completed, and one-fourth when the superstructure is completed. One fourth in three months thereafter, and one-fourth in six months thereafter.

We call attention to the above for the purpose of showing that the agitation of a question of public interest does not always insure its accomplishment. For some time past the subject of water works has been discussed, and more interest has been created within the past year than ever before on that point. The foreign party who talked of erecting water works here have put such figures on the fire plugs as to render it certain that the town will not comply with their demand. If the enterprise is not carried by a home company there will be no water works. It is equally certain that if something is not done now the question will meet with the same fate as those above mentioned. It will be years before the same interest will be created that is felt now. Our people must not permit the subject to drop. We have already gone too long without means of preventing fire and there is too much valuable property at stake to go longer unprotected.

To allow the iron to grow cold now would display a lack of enterprise in our citizens, not at all creditable. It is the determination of those active in the matter to organize a company and put the project through. This cannot be done however unless citizens will put their shoulder to the wheel. There will be a meeting at the Opera House on Saturday night, at which the final action will be taken. If that fails to call out sufficient support, Bloomsburg will have no water works for some time to come, and much time and labor for the benefit of the community will have been lost.

OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By the courtesy of its Secretary, we are permitted to glean the following minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Board at the Exchange Hotel last Friday.

"Present A. P. Young, Chandlee Eves, William Shaffer, E. J. McHenry, Freas Fowler, U. H. Ent, M. G. Hughes, P. A. Evans, and M. W. Nuss. (N. W. H. Brown was absent) The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The committee on the revision of the premium list reported progress and was continued. Rev. L. Zahner made a statement in reference to the use of the dining hall on the Fair Grounds for the benefit of the Episcopal Church. It was awarded to the Society for three days during the Fair for $65.00.

The Secretary was authorized to receive bids for the usual printing, and to report August 23d, the next regular meeting.

After some discussion, the Secretary was authorized to present a statement of the finances of the Society at the next regular meeting. Adjourned.

The above report we believe to be correct so far as it goes; but it is more conspicuous for what it does not state than for what is recorded.

Men resent public organizations may sit in secret conclave, and imagine that their acts and words are shrouded in mystery, and hidden from public observation. The proceedings of an Executive Committee should be as open as daylight—as open as the meeting which selected them as their agents.

These proceedings do not state that a resolution was offered and carried that a Committee of three should be appointed to investigate alleged past irregularities in the financial management of the Society, nor do they state who voted for or against it. They do not show that the resolution was ignored, and an agreement made that the surviving members of the Board should in effect investigate themselves, and of course a white washing report will be the result.

Why is it that Hon. E. J. McHenry, the President of the Society, who by right and courtesy should be President of the Executive Board, is supplanted by A. P. Young?

Why is it that the resolution as to meetings of the Board adopted by the Society, May 17th 1878 is ignored? It is as follows:

"The salary of the Ex. Com. was fixed at $1.50 per day, and not to succeed 12 days in the year."

The Committee allege that whilst they met fourteen times, they only charged for twelve meetings. True; *but their salary was fixed at $18.00 each annually but they voted themselves, and received $25.00 each annually.* Beside, who paid the board bills?

These are only initial facts, but, gentlemen, don't smother ugly ones if they actually exist. A fair examination will not injure an innocent man.

OUR GAME AND FISH ASSOCIATION.

On last Friday evening this body met and perfected their organization by adopting the following Constitution which explains itself:

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, it is found necessary for the preservation of fish and game that an association should exist for the protection of the same by legal means; for encouraging the propagation thereof; for influencing so far as practicable, the enactment of such further laws and ordinances as may be needful to accomplish those ends; for enforcing those laws; and generally, for attending to, and guarding such matters and interests as may pertain thereto; the advancement of fellowship unanimity and a higher standard of action among sportsmen, and whereas this club has been formed for the furtherance of these objects it hereby adopts the following as its Constitution:

Article 1. This association shall be known as the Columbia County Game and Fish Protective Association.

Article 2. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of five members, who, together with the officers of the club shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Article 3. The President shall preside at all meetings, maintain order and enforce the regulations of the association, he shall have power to fine any member for disorderly conduct during a meeting in a sum not exceeding one dollar, from which an appeal may be made to the members present, the majority to decide. He shall sign all orders on the Treasurer and on the written request of five active members direct the Secretary to call special meetings.

Article 4. In the absence of the President the Vice President shall perform the duties pertaining to the office.

Article 5. The Secretary shall keep a true record of all the transactions of the association, receive and pay to the Treasurer all moneys belonging to the association, keep accounts with its members, draw all orders for the payment of bills ordered by the association, issue all necessary notices and generally to transact the business pertaining to his office.

Article 6. The Treasurer shall receive from the Secretary all moneys belonging to the association and pay them out on the authorized order of the Secretary countersigned by the President and shall present a detailed account of receipts and disbursements at the end of the year.

Article 7. The Board of Directors shall take into consideration all affairs respecting the welfare of the Club; audit the accounts, and shall decide upon and authorize all expenditures and shall direct an immediate and vigorous prosecution of all violations of the Fish and Game laws which shall come to their knowledge.

The Board shall hold quarterly meetings or whenever they may be summoned by the President; and five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

The Board shall have power by a two-thirds vote to assess members individually in a sum not exceeding one dollar in any one calendar year.

All matters not particularly provided for in the constitution shall be controlled by the Board of Directors until specially passed upon by the Club at a regular meeting.

Article 8. Every member of this Club shall be considered as having pledged his honor to promote and carry out the objects of the association; and whenever a member shall become acquainted with any violation of the Fish and Game law it shall be his duty to communicate the facts immediately to the Secretary of the Club whose duty shall be to report the same to the Board of Directors.

Article 9. The stated business meetings of the Association shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month. From April 1st to September 1st at 8 p. m., from September 1st to April 1st at 7 p. m.

Article 10. At a regular or special meeting of the Association nine active members shall constitute a quorum.

Article 11. This Constitution, or parts thereof, and the by-laws of the Club may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at a regular meeting held next after notice that an alteration is proposed to be submitted at such meeting; which notice shall be given at a regular meeting previous to the meeting at which it is to be acted upon; Provided, that at any annual meeting of the Club, amendments, or alterations may be made without any previous notice.

On Wednesday evening an adjourned meeting was held, and the following officers were elected:

David Lowenberg, President; C. M. Drinker, Vice President; J. R. Schuyler, Secretary; John W. Gibbs, Treasurer. Executive Board, David Leche, C. R. Mendenhall, A. Solleder, W. O. Holmes, R. C. Neal.

MCPARLAN'S ROMANCE.

Almost everybody has heard of or read Pinkerton's history of the Molly Maguires, and how their bloody deeds were brought to light through the skillful detective work of one James McKenna, or McParlan, as he was known among the Mollies. It will also be remembered how McParlan pretended to fall in love with a pretty Irish lass in Tamaqua, for the purpose of getting certain information in regard to her brother-in-law, who was a notorious Mollie. It is not generally known, however, that in spite of the peculiar circumstances which surrounded him the detective did actually find himself in love with this rosy-cheeked girl, who is no other than Miss Mary Higgins, who, until recently, was a waiter at the City Hotel, in this city. The tender passion which had sprung up between them did not abate when McParlan's true character became known, nor even after a number of Mollies had been swung off the gallows through the indefatigable efforts of the detective. When Mary was at the City Hotel it was an open secret that she received frequent letters from McParlan, and when she left last winter it was pretty generally surmised that it was to meet and wed her lover in Chicago, the headquarters of Pinkerton's agency. This pretty romance, however, was spoiled one day last week, by a letter received in this city, which contained the announcement of Mary's marriage to some new found lover, in a town of Iowa. Miss Higgins, through her relations with McParlan, had become almost as notorious as the famous detective, but now that she is married, she will probably be allowed to quietly drop out of sight.—*Williamsport Sunday Morning Breakfast Table.*

When Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet, Home," returned to Boston after a long absence in Europe, he called upon a lady, an old schoolmate, who said: "Mr. Payne, don't you find Boston much changed?" "Yes, madame," he answered, "very much—I receive many invitations to attend church, and very few to dinner." When the poor poet went to assume his office at Tunis, his luggage was at once pathetic and amusing—he had several trunks filled with books, and hardly any clothes.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

THE SUMMER DROUGHT.

is the dread of good butter-makers unless they have found out that by using Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, the golden color of June can be kept up. It is recommended by dairy experts everywhere, as the best color known.

HITS THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.—There is not a licensed drinking place in Huntington township. This speaks well for the morals of the community.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

Bosh. A well regulated hotel is necessary in every populous community. It is needed by travelers on legitimate business, who do not wish to trespass on strangers, or run the risk of curt answers to a man who wants food and rest for himself and horse. It is not necessary that such places should sell liquor. In our county there are no hotels in the townships of Roaringcreek, Fishingcreek, Franklin, Mt Pleasant, Briarcreek, Sugarloaf, Jackson and Pine.

HAND HIM AROUND.

For the information of the craft we publish the following:

Chicago, Ill., July 1879

To Wm. W. Barratt Esq., Master of Washington Lodge No. A. Y. M. Bloomsburg Pa.

Dear Sir and Wor. Bro. Your telegram of the 21st came to hand and was answered at once. We have no member by the name of Myers. This is an *imposter* and no doubt the party who is imposing on Lodges in your jurisdiction under the name of "John Wilde," &c. We have no such names on our books. Have been called on by Mansfield Lodge Washington N. J. St. Johns Lodge, Williamsport Pa. He should be arrested if possible. At Pittston Pa., he got a good send off in the paper. Hope you will be able to give him his just dues as a fraud

Fraternally yours,

E. N. TUCKER,
Secretary 113, Madison St.

"LAUGH AND GROW FAT."

This ancient bit of advice is well enough for "spare" people, but how about those that are already too fat? What is to become of them? Sit still, and I'll tell you. After many experiments, extending through months of patient investigation and toil, the celebrated analytical chemist, J. C. Allan, has perfected and given to the world Allan's Anti-Fat. Thus far in several hundred cases this great remedy has never failed to reduce a corpulent person from three to six pounds per week. It is perfectly harmless and positively efficient. Sold by druggists.

A Brutal Crime.

DETAILS OF THE DEFOOR MURDER NEAR ATLANTA GEORGIA.

The following revolting story is told by a negro captured near Atlanta, Ga., as one of the perpetrators of the Defoor murder, as telegraphed from Atlanta:

The detectives looking up the Defoor murder heard to-day of a strange negro, with plenty of money, near Atlanta, and went after him, taking bloodhounds. They tracked him and run him down, catching him in a haymow where he was hidden. The dogs tore into the mow and seized his leg. A short, stumpy negro then crawled from the hay and said, 'You are after the wrong man; I never done it.' He was arrested after a struggle, and after a while confessed in the most circumstantial way that he held the light while the murder was being committed. He says he was loafing about the Defoor house when a white man and a negro asked him to go with them. He went, they saying that there was money in it. The white man went into the house before dark and stayed there until after dark, when he came to the door and whistled. They went to him. The prisoner was then sent to the next house for an axe, and got it. He then went into the house, and they were all there together. He says they struck a match and lit the lamp, and commenced to search the drawers.

The white man became impatient, and cursing him, told him to hold the light over the bed where the old folks were lying. He did so and found them in a peaceful sleep. The white man raised the axe, swung it clear around, and then struck it into the old man's back. The latter never murmured, but the tramp seemed to think one more blow necessary, and struck another, almost serving the head from the body. He then handed the axe to the other negro, who struck into the neck of the old lady. She moaned slightly, but never awoke. Only one blow was given her. The two then returned to the search and succeeded in getting about $500 in money, when they left. The captured negro was given a small share of the money, when the others left him and he has not seen them since. He described them fully and gave the route which they took on their departure. The detectives are pursuing them and it is thought they will be taken to-night.

There is no doubt that the captive negro was present at the murder and had something to do with it, although there is some doubt as to the truth of the story he tells of his accomplices. A scrap of the Cincinnatti *Gazette* was found in the room which the tramp occupied in the after noon, and it is thought that he was working his way from the west to the coast.

Business Notices.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Remnants of Lawns and Buntings cheap at I. W. Hartman's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Best white dishes 3.75 per set at I. W. Hartman's.

Want good live calves that weigh 120 lbs. to 125, 130, 140, 150, 160 and upward at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 2-m.

TO EXCHANGE.—A good buggy either for lumber or a horse. Inquire at this office. tf.

A few pieces of soft finish bleached muslin 4-4 wide at 10 cents at I. W. Hartman's. Call before they farther advance.

"Wanted, 200 tons of good Rock Oak Bark by Silas Young, Lightstreet.

july 25, 4w.

"A new lot of choice Mackerel in quarters, halves and barrels, just received which I will sell cheap for cash or produce. Silas Young, Lightstreet.

july 25, 4w.

Cash paid for good lambs and fat sheep at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 2 m.

New Potatoes and Oats wanted at I. W. Hartman's.

For the cheapest and finest patterns of Iron Fence go to S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Wanted this fall 2000 lbs of nice dried Raspberries, and 2000 lbs of nice dried pitted cherries for which I will pay the very highest market prices.

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 4-m.

Farmers attention! S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa., now offers cheap for cash or grain all kinds of farming implements.

Running off Summer Hats cheap at I. W. Hartman's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Wanted, Good Wool at Lightstreet by Silas Young.

july 25, 4w.

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles. Call and see

The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.

Cheaper than ever.

Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices

at D. Lowenberg's.

Canvassed Hams and Dried Beef for sale at I. W. Hartman's.

Cash paid for 1000 bushels of good white or yellow Oats at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 3-w.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Allentown Bone Manure, Salt and Plaster, for sale at Sharpless' Foundry, Bloomsburg, Pa. july 11, 79-4w

A few ½ and ¼ Barrels Mackerel for sale cheap to close out the season at I. W. Hartman's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats, For Men—for Boys—and Children At the Popular store of D. Lowenberg.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.10
Rye "	.50
Corn, new, "	.45
Oats, " "	.39
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	3.50
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.50
Dried Appies	.04
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.30
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.00 "
Blacksmith's Lutup on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4.50 "

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion, excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to

Miscellaneous.

A NIGHT WITH NAN, THE NEWSBOY.

It is drawing on toward seven o'clock, and we are to make the rounds to-night. The volunteers begin to drop in. They are shy at first at finding strangers present, but soon begin to thaw out and deliver their views freely. There is Dick Harrington, who works at sail-making; Peter Hayes, a tinker; "Bony" Hayes.—Nan thinks this stands for Bonaparte or Bonanza, he is not sure which,—a porter; Thomas Cody, a printer; and Jos. Findlay, whose business is to count papers in a newspaper office.

Harrington is not beyond a boyish blush Peter Hayes is inclined to be a little boastful; "Bony" Hays is something of a philosopher, and claims to have seen a great deal of life while fishing for eels off the docks; Findlay enjoys the distinction of having made a specialty of frustrating suicides, and Cody, from the line of business he is in, is spoken of as pretty "educated."

The apparatus taken along consists of boat-hooks, life-lines, an iron ladder, folding up neatly like a camp-stool, and lanterns. The life-line is a common cord, about twenty five feet long, with a small billet of wood attached to the end to be thrown to the person in the water.

We do not have the luck to have a genuine case to night. Up we go along the strange river front to the foot of Montgomery street, then down to the Battery, perhaps two miles in straight line. How imposingly the vast black hulls stand up against the sky! The water clucks and chuckles to itself, as if with a secret and cruel humor, under the planks on which we walk. Whoever is drifted by the tide in under there, where the rays of the dark lantern will not penetrate, is lost indeed.

The vicinity of the ferries is where there are the most bustling crowds, the water's edge is the most easily reached, and the principal liability to accidents exists. At Pier Two, near the South Ferry, where the station was then moored, Kelly and Long, at half-past two of a winter's morning, heard a cry. They ran out, explored, but could see nothing. Coming back, two hands were discerned projecting despairingly out of the ice-cakes. With a boat and the aid of their Newfoundland dog, Rover, they drew the man out. They found him to be a 'long-shoreman, who had walked over the edge while intoxicated.

This is a very common story. The larger part of the rescued, or those assisted before they have a chance to come to harm,—for the boys make this a praiseworthy part of their occupation, too,—are of a similar sort. They are sailors searching in a dazed way for their ships, persons of low condition attempting to walk straight across the open Coenties Slip, or to the lights of Brooklyn, forgetful of the water, or others lain down to sleep on the string-pieces of the piers.

The suicides are generally intoxicated, too. Those who are not go out upon the ferry boats, perhaps to make surer work of it. It is a strange experience to hear one of these boys tell how he found a middle-aged woman on the edge of the pier, "prayin' and lookin' up at the sky;" how she "made a bounce" and he "grabbed" her, and how he advised her, when she groaned she had been robbed of her money and clothes and wanted to die, to "just go right home and don't bother no more about it."

These are lives so long steeped in the dregs of wretchedness as to be almost tire some to their owners, because they are so ho peless.

Then there are the careless children, for whom there are regular seasons. Many such rescues happen in the spring when the little folks begin to play on the loose logs and rafts in the basins with the first fine weather, but the majority occur in the summer bathing-time.

The grown people are shy of giving their names, or making any stir about their preservers, through shame at the condition they were in. The children often have a wholesome fear of further punishment at home, should they return dripping and their whereabouts at the time be known.

Frequently some sad victim of a boy, as he might be thought, just drawn from death's door, may be seen playing gayly at tag, waiting for his clothes which are spread out to dry in the sun.

We stop to see the shelf, turned up against the side of the shed on the Harlem pier, which was Nan's place of business in former times. He has transferred it to a cousin, thus keeping it still in the family. We talk with the watchman on a tall British Bark in the India trade. Then we pick up a tramp stowed away in a dangerous place by the Bridge Street ferry, and hand him over to the police who receive him grumbling.

The boys are sorry that we do not have a chance to see them in the actual heat of their occupation. They offer, if we wish to go through the form of a rescue, by having one of their number fall in and two others get him out. We do not, of course, accept so barbarous a test of hardihood, for it was early spring and the water icy cold. We are satisfied to hear from them their manner of doing it.

The life-line is thrown as near the sinking person as possible. Two of the patrol go into the water. One puts the line about the subject with a "half-hitch," the other helps support him to land. If he struggle and seize the rescuer so as to endanger both, the latter sinks a little, when the drowning man lets go his hold in alarm. In some cases it has been necessary to strike him, so as to render him partly insensible.

The drowning person is always to be approached from behind, turned upon his back, and drawn in by the hair, the rescuer swimming on his back also. This plan is recommended by the best authorities, and it may be well for some of our young readers to bear it in mind.

These young fellows have had the odd experience of seeing themselves and their work represented on the stage. They went to see, at one of the cheap down-town theatres a sensational piece entitled "Nan, the Newsboy," which was acted to the satisfaction of quite a large audience.

The boys speak of this play with great disgust "It was the richest life-savin' I ever see," says Nan. "They had me in it, and me mother in it, and all of us. There was a woman, 'and she hadn't no more than lost her baby when I steps up and says, 'Here's yer baby, missies.'"

"Then there was river pirates and a miliner. A girl she comes singin' down the docks about twelve o'clock at night. There aint no girls comes singin' around us. The river pirates they stabbed the girl and throwed her in. Then there was another one thrown in. We had all three of them out in about five minutes. The feller that was supposed to be me was about thirty years old. The one what looked like Kelley he had a moustache."

A glance at the smooth countenance of Kelley, so innocent of any such decoration, showed this to be an error quite worthy of the vigorous way in which it was found fault with.

The account given of how the rescued persons behave after their rescue is not at all favorable. Gratitude is said to be the last thing they think of. Often there is positive abuse. If a hat be lost during the confusion, as is of course not uncommon, this trifling mishap drives everything else from their minds.

It is clear that it is not the interesting characters of the persons saved by which Nan and his mates are inspired. Nor does it seem an unusual benevolence of disposition on their part. It is a bold delight in the danger, the hardship, the skill of the thing for itself. Plenty of the same sort of ambition is preserved to the worst uses, and this makes it especially gratifying to find it so worthily employed.

Whatever may become of his experiment in the end, Nan, the Newsboy, in chosing so high and humane an aim in life, instead of drifting, as he so easily might, into the usual courses of the loafers on corners, has set a useful and noble example.—*W. H. Bishop in St. Nicholas for August.*

A SHAKER VILLAGE.

(Charles Dudley Warner in Midsummer Holiday Scribner.)

The grassy street we entered was silent. No person was visible; there was no sign of life in the plain gaunt buildings on either side. These buildings, of the architecture of New England barns, but painted white and pierced with windows, made no offer of hospitality. One on the right appeared to be a salesroom and store-house. Next was the great Meeting-house,—a tabernacle of simplicity, with a hooded doorway. Opposite were workshops, and there were other buildings of which we could not divine the use; but at the end of the campus rose the high-roofed dwelling-house, called 'The Home,' ornamented with the only vanity of the premises—a low steeple containing a bell. Why was the bell on the dwelling-house instead of on the meeting-house? If we could ring it, would any life be evoked?

The great buildings stared at us with closed doors and windows. For any evidence of humanity, we might as well have been in Pompeii. Had some sudden calamity swept away the community, or was it perhaps the hour of meditation? We waited, we watched, we listened. The silence was profound. It was afternoon, and all the place was flooded with sunlight. Summer had not come, but there was premonition of it in the soft gray sky flecked with blue—the veritable color of Cæsar's eyes—and in the wandering wind that moved the low grass gently and had in it yet a little shiver of spring. It was a day when the south side of a friendly barn, where the hens are burrowing in the warm soil, is the most comfortable place in the world.

Had we come this long way merely to see a reed shaken in the wind? Nay, we had come to see a Shaker, and behold, no Shaker, not even the least that is, was visible. It occurred to us to return to what appeared to be the 'store,' and seek information. It was closed fast like the other houses, as if no customers were desired, and it was only after persistent knocking that the door opened part way and gave to our view the vision of a thin, tall, angular female in scant, plain skirts, whose severe face was neither an invitation to the monastic life nor a promise of information. We were put in the position of intruders upon something holy and unattractive. But what right had we (children stained with the world) to expect civility and an angelic face in a person set to guard the portals of celibacy and non-resistance,—a woman who for fifty years had been hardening into the attitude of setting her face against the world? Words were not wasted on us. Could we enter the house?

'Nay.'

And we felt that we were not worthy to do so. Could we have the key to the meeting-house?

'Nay.'

And the refusal seemed just. Could we go into any of the houses?

'Nay.'

The door was now only a crack open. Could we see anybody?

'Find the Elder!'

And the door shut, decidedly. Even a sweet virgin may get sour by standing too long.

The advice to find the Elder was good, but elders were as scarce as youngsters. No person was in sight. We lounged down by the wash-house, alongside of which ran a sparkling brook, noiseless between its grassy banks. In the next building we heard a hammering. Here, then, was life. It seemed to be some sort of a workshop. We entered. Nothing on the first floor. Above, we at last found a door that would open. It opened into a shoe-maker's shop, occupied by a single man.

'Brother,' we said, 'can you——?'

'I aint no brother.'

'You are not a Shaker?'

'Not much. I'm a shoe-maker. Hired.'

'Where, then, are the Shakers?'

'I dunno; in the fields, may be,' and the godless man slammed away on his lapstone to the utter destruction of further conversation.

We went down discomfited. This, we thought, is a strange community, where nobody will commune. Suppose we wanted to join, how could we do it? Since one cannot be born into it, how does he get in? The great barns behind the houses were invitingly open, but they were as empty as the houses appeared to be. Not a 'moo,' nor a 'baa,' nor a 'bleat' to be heard. I think we should have given up the quest of truth, and gone away convinced that the Shakers had all been absorbed into the ground,—sunk down and not left even a broad-brim above the place of their disappearance as a monument,—if we had not at the moment espied a little school-house hidden in the trees, and two pretty little girls in the front of it, studying their lesson under the shade of a soft maple—a pretty picture of education in its sweetest form. Heaven be praised, here is life at last, and the very beginning of it! We sauntered down toward the spring of knowledge and began a conversation with the little maids, who replied without fear or flutter to our questions in the simple 'yea' and 'nay' of their order—as modest in demeanor as they are quaint in speech. But the interview had not gone far when it was interrupted by an appearance that made shakers of us all.

The school-marm stood in the door way. Mother Ann! looked you so in the sweetness of your spring-time, when, perchance, you stood in the porch of the Manchester cottage among the English roses? Perhaps not. I think not, then, so unworldly fair. The school-marm wore a white cap, a white apron over her short gray skirt, and a lavender silk kerchief was crossed over her breast. The formality of this neat simplicity caught a grace from the refined purity of her face. The maid stood in the door-way with one small hand raised on the casing; she spoke to the children; she greeted us in a voice of perfectly modulated sweetness, and regarded us with her large trustful eyes.

The rising generation ought to be protected against the stupefying influence of Opium preparations. We call the attention of all mothers to the fact that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is absolutely free from Laudanum or other Opiates.

At the instance of a soldier's widow, who writes from Darby, Pa., *The Record* has taken some pains to ascertain from the Commissioner of Pensions the following facts in regard to decisions under the recent pension act, which may be found of general interest If a deceased soldier was a pensioner at the time of his death, and at that time had children under sixteen years old, and left no widow, the children are entitled to arrearages of pension under the act. If such soldier left a widow she is entitled to the arrearages and they are not. If he was not a pensioner at the time of his death neither she nor they are entitled to a pension and arrearages even though he may have been. His failure to obtain a pension for himself bars both the widow and children. But if, before his death, he had made application for a pension, the widow or children, as the case may be, are entitled to the pension and arrears if his application is granted. In other words, the fact of his death in nowise affects an application he may have made, and such application carries with it the right to arrears, but after his death neither wife nor children have the right to enter an application.

The Commissioner says that it is impossible to give a general decision which will cover all cases. Almost every case raises a new and knotty question as to the construction of statutory law. Out of this uncertainty there arises much misconception. The claimant's best plan is to state his or her case and patiently await decision, without relying too implicitly upon what may have been done in other cases imperfectly understood.—*Phila. Record.*

Cured of Drinking.

'A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it.'—From a leading R. R. office, Chicago, Ills.

The trustees of St. Luke's hospital, Bethlehem, have decided to erect a new hospital building. It will be of brick, one twenty foot story and one hundred and twenty feet long by thirty feet wide.

To reach the highest standard of health, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels; a slight devaition brings many inconveniences and paves the way to more serious dangers. We can recommend Dr Bull's Baltimore Pills as the best medicine for the needs of the digestive apparatus.

COAL! COAL!!

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish a very superior quality of the celebrated

LEE WHITE ASH COAL

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

See him and get his quotations and save money.

O. A. JACOBY.
Bloomsburg.

july 15, 3w.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!!

The undersigned Administrator of Sarah Summers, late of Hemlock township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. on

Saturday, August 23d, 1879,

the following described real estate situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the southeast by lot of M. G. Shoemaker, on the northwest by lot of John Pooley, on the southwest by the public street of the Town of Buckhorn and on the northeast by land of W. F. Pratt containing

One Quarter of an Acre

more or less

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

N. P. MOORE,
Administrator.
Buck Horn.

july 25, ts.

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Railroad Stations—No up-stairs—Plenty of Light—A full million of dollars in stock to select from—Qualities and Prices guaranteed right—Goods can be returned and money refunded—Samples sent when writen for.

John Wanamaker.

GRAND DEPOT, PHILADA

READY FOR SPRING 1879

May 2, '79-6m.

CATARRH

Sneezing Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Ulcerative Catarrh, permanently cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied, relief is instantaneous. It soothes, heals, and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, dullness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the foul poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver, and kidneys, corrects digestion, makes new blood, and perfects the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price $1.

An Enthusiastic Friend of Sanford's Radical Cure.

McHATTON, GRANT & BOWEN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY,
225 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1877.

A. A. MELLIER, Washington Av., City.—Dear Mellier: I have for some years been troubled with Catarrh, and for the past two years have suffered seriously with it. Noticing your advertisement of SANFORD'S RESDIY (RADICAL CURE), I decided to try it. I have used only two bottles, and as a result I feel so much relieved that I presume on our personal relations and write this to you and ask that you take some measure to get it more prominently before the public, that others may have such relief as I have. I have recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them.

I really think it particularly adapted to wants of St. Louis people, and they all ought to know of it, and those who heed it should try it. I will risk the assertion that 999 in 1,000 (as a sample) to be given away will sell as many bottles.

Try them plan. Let the people have it: they need it. I believe I could sell 500 bottles myself—of course you could largely increase this number. Why not try it? Yours truly, WM. BOWEN.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

LAME BACK AND RHEUMATISM

CURED BY

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen,—One year ago I was seized with a severe attack of Rheumatism in my right hip, to which I was subject. I tried the various Rheumatic and rheumatic cures, but without the least benefit, when my son, a druggist, suggested the use of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. The effect was almost magical, for, to my grateful surprise, I was almost immediately well again, and was able to work on my farm as usual, whereas, before the application of the Plaster, I could do nothing, and every step gave me pain. A few weeks since, one year from the first attack, the disease returned, but I am happy to say the second Plaster proved as efficacious as the first, and I am now well. My wife wishes me to add that one Plaster has cured her of a very lame back. We think there is nothing in the world of remedies that can compare with the COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and cheerfully recommend them to the suffering. Yours very respectfully,
ORLAND, ME., June 6, 1876. ROBERT COTTON.

NOT A QUACK NOSTRUM.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that for several years past I have used the VOLTAIC PLASTERS in my practice, and have never known them to fail in affording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are not a quack nostrum, but a valuable agent of great value. Very truly yours,
W. C. COLLINS, M. D.
BUCKSPORT, ME., May 27, 1874.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Jun

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flashes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of clumsy, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are **scarcely larger than mustard seeds.** Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head,** take Dr. Pierce's **Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be said that their action upon the **animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence.** Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative,** is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. **Sold by druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick, mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH Remedy cures recent attacks of "a Cold in the Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche **sold by druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT

Permanently cures

LIVER COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION and PILES.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and it has never failed to act efficiently."

E. H. SUTTON, of Burlington, says, "As a Liver Invigorator it is without an equal. I use it to prevent and cure headache, and all bilious attacks."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the whole system of the poisonous humors that otherwise develope in Billiousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Kidney and Urinary diseases, or Rheumatism and Lumbago, and which in women, disorder every function and bring on weakness and disease.

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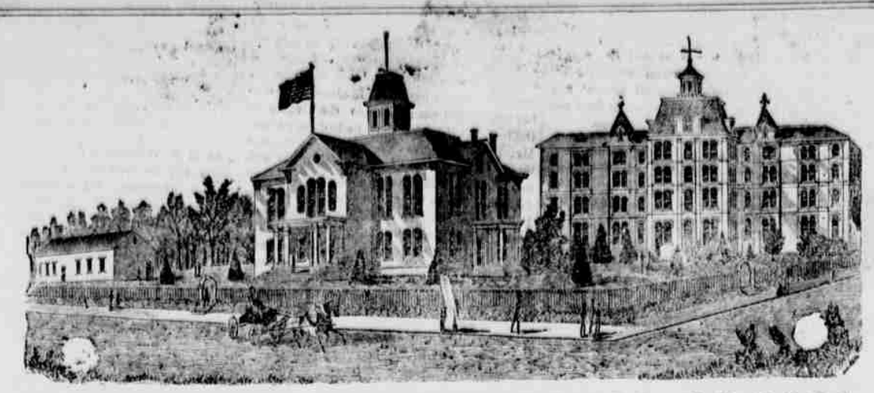

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HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
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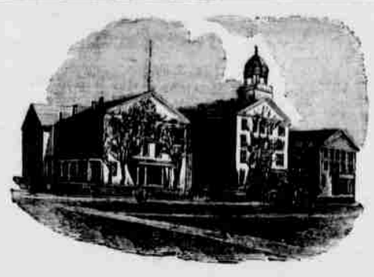
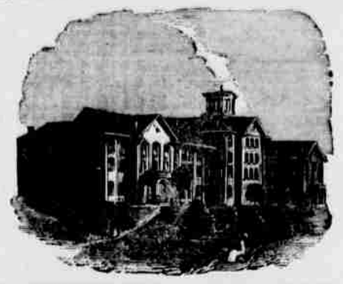
Sept. 8, '78.-





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April 18, '79-1y

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May 23, '79-1y a w

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May 2, 79-tf.

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feb. 14, 77-tf r

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April 18, '79-1y

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 10, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.		
Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 00 a m
"	arrive at Erie	7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	7 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 55 p m
"	arrive at Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	arrive at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	2 40 p m
Day Express leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	arrive at Harrisburg	4 10